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THE RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

Gen. McClellan Promises that not a Rebel Shall Return into Virginia.

Movement of Troops to Intercept Their Retreat.

PROBABLE MOTIVE OF THE RAID.

A Movement to Distract Attention.

The Main Rebel Army Believed to be Retreating Through Thornton's Gap in the Blue Ridge.

Outrages of the Rebels at Chambersburgh.

Valuable Railroad Property Destroyed and Government Clothing Seized.

A MOVEMENT TOWARD GETTYSBURGH.

THE REBELS NOT TO ESCAPE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 11—10 P. M.

Gen. McClellan telegraphed to the War Office to-day that not one of the rebels in Pennsylvania should return into Virginia.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, Saturday, Oct. 11.

From the most reliable sources I learn that the cavalry under command of STEWART reached Chambersburgh about 6 o'clock Friday evening. They crossed the Potomac below Hancock, some 40 miles off, proceeding by the way of Mercersburgh and Campbellstown to Chambersburgh.

About eight hundred entered the town, the residue remaining a mile outside. A portion of the latter divided—one part going toward Greencastle, taking with them their artillery; the other remaining in camp near by all night.

A person directly from Williamsport to-day, says that we lost sixty men in the action which occurred near Hancock, when the rebels crossed the river. Cox's Brigade, or part of it, were the force probably engaged, as they were ordered in that direction several days ago.

During the night and in the morning they helped themselves to boots, shoes, and clothing, which they said they much needed, out of warehouse stores, giving, in some instances, Confederate notes in payment.

This morning at 8 o'clock they set fire to all the buildings of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, which were utterly consumed, with four second class engines—all the other engines of the Company having been run off for safety.

Two warehouses, containing military stores belonging to the State, and placed there on the occasion of the former rebel raid, were also consumed.

The burning of these buildings, which contained shells, will account for the supposition which arose that firing had been heard near Chambersburgh.

The conflagration being completed, the three bodies of cavalry reunited and took the road south towards Gettysburgh, apparently on their way to strike the Potomac about Frederick. The last heard from them was at Gettysburgh, twenty-five miles from Chambersburgh, at 5 o'clock this P. M.

They exchanged their own horses and military accoutrements for better ones, wherever they could be found.

Gen. WOOL is now here, and troops are being ordered to this point, with the idea that the rebels will return here—which is very unlikely.

The loss of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company is not much short of $40,000. The Government property loss is not over $2,000. It was the remnant of supplies for the troops.

The rebels will probably repeat in Gettysburgh to-night their proceedings in Chambersburgh.

The report of the burning of the Cumberland Valley bridge, at Crisswell's, has no foundation. There will be no interruption to the running of the Road. It is believed that no injury has been done to the road between Harrisburgh and Hagerstown, all of which belonged to the Cumberland Valley Co.

There is no fear of a return of the rebels this way. No violence to persons was offered.

P. S.—7 o'clock P. M.—The rebels have taken the Gettysburgh road. A heavy force of cavalry and artillery have arrived from Hagerstown to intercept them. They may return, and hopes are cherished that they will be captured.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 11—10 P. M.

Our special correspondent at Frederick has just telegraphed as follows:

"An officer of SLOCUM's Division, FRANKLIN's Corps, just arrived, reports that he went, this morning, as far as Greencastle by train, and then left the cars and went on by the locomotive, to reconnoitre, to within a mile and a-half of Chambersburgh.

He found the freight-houses at the Chambersburgh Dépôt all on fire, and another fire raging in the centre of the town, but from what cause he did not know.

The track, so far as he went, was not destroyed, but beyond that it was reported to be, and the rebels had blown up the bridge at Scotland, between Harrisburgh and Chambersburgh.

A good deal of cavalry and artillery passed through Hagerstown this morning, and Gen. FRANKLIN was there.

The rebels had seized all the horses they could find, and at Mercersburgh, last evening, they took the Mayor and Council, mounted them on horses, and carried them off as prisoners.

The most active measures are being taken to prevent the escape of the marauders.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 11—11, P. M.

We have just received the following from our Frederick correspondent:

"The prevailing rumor here is that the rebels are moving in force through Thornton's Gap in the Blue Ridge, so as to reach the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This is considered here as proving that this raid into Pennsylvania is only a feint, to cover their retreat, to obtain supplies, and to distract Gen. MCCLELLAN while they fall upon SIGEL.

The people of Frederick bear the news with the greatest calmness—secession being at as much discount as ever among them.

REPORTED RETREAT OF THE REBEL ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 11.

A TIMES' special correspondent telegraphs to-night from Monocacy, Md., that passengers from Harper's Ferry report that the rebels in force are passing through Thornton's Gap, on their way to Culpepper or Warrenton.

The TIMES special correspondent with Gen. SIGEL writes this morning, from Centreville, that the rebel army is reported to be approaching from Winchester, but a reconnoissance has failed to discover any hostile force in the vicinity indicated.

WHAT IS THOUGHT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 11.

The rebel raid against Chambersburgh is not deemed important here.

The disposition of the National troops at Chambersburgh and other points will force the rebels to a speedy return to Virginia by way of Hanover, or to make a detour above Cumberland.

In either case the movements of the rebels must b rapid to escape capture.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 11.

It is reported that Chambersburgh was surrendered on condition that private property should be respected, but public property should be removed or destroyed.

The railroad buildings have been bureed.

The rebels are said to be moving towards Gettysburgh to destroy the bridge there, in order to prevent the approach of troops from Gen. MCCLELLAN's army.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 11—P. M.

This morning the rebels destroyed the machine shops, railway and rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, which were at Chambersburgh, and they burned the railroad bridge at Scotland, five miles east of Chambersburgh.

They have seized above 500 horses.

They have also taken a large amount of Government clothing, which they at once exchanged for their own delapidated garments.

A portion of their force moved about 10 o'clock this morning in the directidn of Gettysburgh.

It is impossible to learn, fully, what the intentions of the rebels are.

Means are being devised to capture their entire party.

It has been ascertained that the rebels crossed the Potomac River near Clear Spring early yesterday morning, and entered Pennsylvania by Blair's Valley.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 11—11 P. M.

Dispatches are constantly being received at headquarters of the proceedings of STUART's rebel cavalry, since they left Chambersburgh.

The rebels respected all private property. The only exception was when they entered a store in Chambersburgh and carried off about two hundred dollars worth of boots and shoes.

The rebels after leaving Chambersburgh proceeded in the direction of Gettysburgh.

About five miles from Gettysburgh, the farmers throughout that region of country assembled in considerable numbers, and made a bold stand. They succeeded in capturing one of the advance guard, who was taken into Gettysburgh, and is now on his way, in charge of a guard, to this city.

The railroad to Hagerstown is now in running order, the bridge on the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Scotland, not having been destroyed as previously reported. Telegraph communication is also open to Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters.

Large numbers of troops have been freely offered to Gov. CURTIN throughout the State, but as yet none have been accepted, as a sufficient force has already been sent forward to meet the present emergency.

Gen. WOOL is now in command of all the forces in Pennsylvania.

It is supposed that the rebels are making direct to Frederick.

Gen. BROOKS is in command at Hagerstown, where everything is quiet.

The opinion seems to prevail here in official quarters that the whole rebel force will be captured.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 11.

Passenger trains on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, from Harrisburgh, have been stopped here.

Much excitement prevails.

All the rolling stock of the railroad, except four locomotives, have been brought here.

The Anderson Cavalry, that has lately been encamped near this place, and a train of regular cavalry, has gone up toward Chambersburgh, under command of Capt. D. H. HASTINGS.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 11—Noon.

A special Harrisburgh dispatch to the *Bulletin* says:

Information received in official quarters states that the rebels were still in Chambersburgh at 7 o'clock this morning. They showed a disposition to move toward Gettysburgh.

Chambersburgh surrendered, as resistance would have been useless. No violence was offered to the people.

We were pushing forward troops during the night, and are sending them on still as fast as possible.

We have nothing of a force between Chambersburgh and Hancock.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 11.

A special dispatch from Harrisburgh to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that "the rebels have destroyed the railroad bridge at Scotland, five miles east of Chambersburgh, and seized about five hundred horses, which they intend to carry off.

No violence was inflicted on the inhabitants at Chambersburgh.

The railroad dépôt at Chambelsburgh, with its valuable contents, was destroyed, and a considerable portion of the track torn up.

NO TROOPS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 11.

A dispatch from Gov. CURTIN to Mayor HENRY states that no troops are needed from this point. The rebels are already reported as falling back.

QUIET IN CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 11, 11½ o'clock P. M.

At this hour all is quiet here.

THE INVADED TOWNS.

Mercersburgh is a flourishing town in Franklin County, sixty-two miles Southwest from Harrisburgh. It is next in population to Chambersburgh, and is an active business town. Marshall College, under the direction of the German Reformed Church, is located at this place, a Theological Department being connected with it. The population is about fifteen hundred. It is twelve miles from Hancock, Md.

Chambersburgh is the Capital of Franklin County, and is situated on the Conecocheague Creek, at the junction of the Cumberland Valley Railroad with the Franklin Railroad, forty-five miles from Harrisburgh, (southwest,) and one hundred and fifty miles from Philadelphia. It is connected with Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh by turnpike roads, and by railroads with Harrisburgh, Philadelphia and Hagerstown. It has manufactories of cotton, wool, flour, paper and iron, and a population of five thousand.

Franklin county has a population of forty thousand.

St. Thomas, referred to in the dispatches, is a post village in Franklin county, fifty-two miles southwest from Harrisburgh, and ten miles from Chambersburgh.

Gettysburgh is the capital of Adams County, 35 miles from Harrisburgh, 114 from Philadelphia, and 52 from Baltimore. It is situated at the junction of several important roads, on elevated ground, and surrounded by a highly cultivated country. It contains between two and three thousand inhabitants.

THE BATTLE AT PERRYVILLE, KY.

Gen. Buell's Report to Gen. Halleck.

THE ENEMY EVERYWHERE REPULSED.

Our Loss Estimated at 1,500 Killed and Wounded.

No Pitched Battle Fought on Thursday.

The Rebels Retreating Toward Harrodsburgh.

GEN. BUELL'S REPORT.

PERRYVILLE, Ky., *via* BARDSTOWN, Oct. 10, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have already advised you of the movements of the army under my command from Louisville. More or less skirmishing has occurred daily with the enemy's cavalry. Since then it was supposed the enemy would give battle at Bardstown. My troops reached that point on the 4th inst., driving out the enemy's rear guard of cavalry and artillery. The main body retired toward Springfield, whither the pursuit was continued.

The centre corps, under Gen. GILBERT, moved on the direct road from Springfield to Perryville, and arrived on the 7th instant within two miles of the town, where the enemy was found to be in force.

The left column, under Gen. MCCOOK, came upon the Nashville road about 1 o'clock yesterday, the 8th instant. It was ordered into position to attack, and a strong reconnoissance directed.

At 4 o'clock I received a request from Gen. MCCOOK for reinforcements, and learned that the left had been severely engaged for several hours, and that the right and left of that corps were being turned and severely pressed. Reinforcements were immediately sent forward from the centre.

Orders were also sent to the right column, under Gen. CRITTENDEN, which was advancing by the Lebanon road, to push forward and attack the enemy's left, but it was impossible for it to get in position in time to procure any decisive result.

The action continued until dark. Some fighting also occurred on the centre. The enemy were everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantage on the left.

The several corps were put in position during the night, and moved to the attack at 6 o'clock this morning. Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard. The main body had fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburgh.

I have no accurate report of our loss yet. It is probably pretty heavy, including valuable officers.

Gens. JACKSON and TERRILL, I regret to say, are among the killed.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General Commanding.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Oct. 10, 12 o'clock, midnight.

A dispatch from Bardstown to Gov. ROBINSON says that Gen. CRITTENDEN's force was not engaged in Wednesday's fight, and that Gen. WOOD's force was but temporarily engaged, not having arrived in season.

At night the rebels retreated toward Harrodsburgh, were hemmed in.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH's detachment had separated from the other rebel detachments on Dick River.

On Thursday we occupied advantageous situations on all sides of the enemy.

Our troops are in high spirits and confident of victory.

Our loss in killed and wounded, on Wednesday, was 1,500. The loss of the enemy is considered much larger.

The reports of a severe battle near Perryville on Thursday are incorrect. The reports came from four persons who left Perryville at 7 o'clock on that morning, when skirmishing had commenced, with slight cannonading. Others who left the battle-field at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, say the firing ceased before 8 o'clock in the morning, and the remainder of the rebels were making their way toward Harrodsburgh, pursued by the National army.

Col. JACOBS, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, was slightly wounded in a skirmish on Wednesday night, near Lawrenceburgh, but he continued on duty on Thursday.

The Tenth Ohio Regiment lost 382, killed and wounded, on Wednesday.

Company B, Capt. FORMAN, mostly from Louisville, of Col. POPE's regiment, lost in killed and wounded all except twelve.

Gen. ROUSSEAU's and Col. POPE's wounds are very slight.

There are conflicting stories about the death of Gen. LYTLE. Some report him wounded and a prisoner.

The remains of Gen. JACKSON, Gen. TERRILL and Gen. WEBSTER have arrived here.

The Sanitary Committee have made every preparation for the relief of the wounded.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, is *en route* hither with a large number of surgeons and nurses.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

GENS. POLK AND CHEATHAM REPORTED KILLED—THE REBEL LOSS THREE TO OUR ONE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 11.

It is reported by intelligent army officers that Gens. CHEATHAM and POLK were killed, and that the loss of the rebels at Perryville exceeded ours by three to one.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 11—10 P. M.

All is quiet at this time, although the position of Gen. KIRBY SMITH causes some uneasiness.

NO FIGHT SINCE WEDNESDAY.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 11.

No courier has arrived from Gen. BUELL to-day. No fight took place on Thursday, Friday, or to-day. Another battle is expected to-morrow.

A deputation of the Cincinnati Sanitary Commission left here at 6 o'clock this evening with ambulance wagons containing supplies for the wounded at Perryville. They had a Government escort from here to Perryville.

THE REMAINS OF GENS. TERRILL AND WEBSTER, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 11.

The remains of Gen. TERRILL and Gen. WEBSTER were sent to Cincinnati by the mail boat, this afternoon.

Gen. JAMES I. JACKSON was buried at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, from Christ Church, under an escort of the Twenty-fifth Michigan and Capt. MILLER's Battery.

Rev. Mr. TALBOT performed the funeral services and there was hardly a dry eye in the church.

The remains of Gen. JACKSON were deposited in Cave Hill Cemetery temporarily.

Cannonading was heard at Lawrenceburgh, Ky., to-day.

Gen. DUMONT sent reinforcements thither on the day of the inauguration of DICK HAWES, at Frankfort, as Governor of Kentucky.

Gen. BRAGG, while dining at the same table with the Misses PRESTON, was interrogated by a messenger. After refusing several times, he at last consented to hear what the messenger had to say. Immediately thereafter Gens. BRAGG and HOWES, and others, finished their dinner in the hotel kitchen, and skedaddled just in time to escape the Federal forces.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

Movements of Kirby Smith in Kentucky—Capture of National Supplies.

NASHVILLE SURROUNDED BY THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 11.

The Louisville *Democrat* learns that Capt. BOWLES' Quartermaster's train was attacked on the morning of the 8th inst. by a party of rebels whom Maj. BRADFORD held in check, near Frankfort, when Gen. KIRBY SMITH's whole force appeared on the opposite side of the river, and necessitated a surrender of seventeen National Government wagons and ten or fifteen sutlers' wagons.

The rebels also captured five hundred and fifty of Gen. SILL's stragglers, who they sent off with the train.

Among the National officers captured were: Major BRADFORD; Lieut. CASSELL, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania; Capt. BOWLES, Quartermaster; Lieut. BAILEY, of the Thirtieth Indiana, and Lieut. GOLDSMITH, of the Thirty-ninth Ohio.

The Louisville *Journal* says that Grayson was taken by the rebels on the 30th of September.

Nashville is completely surrounded by rebels, who are committing all sorts of depredations. The Nationals there are on half rations. Provisions are at fabulous prices.

The rebels captured forty National foraging wagons nine miles South of Nashville last week.

Col. BENNETT, a noted guerrilla chief, was routed on the 1st inst., half way between Gallatin and Nashville, and is said to have been mortally wounded.

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

A Flag of Truce—A Request for a Cessation of Hostilities—Deserters and Prisoners—A Skirmish—Bragg's Movements—Bragg's Proclamation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Sunday, Oct. 5, 1862.

On reaching Salt River, or shortly after having reached that point, another of those abominable flags of truce from the leaders of the rebels met our advance. The bearer said he was authorized by his commanding General to request a cessation of hostilities, till the rebel Congress at Richmond could hear from their "Peace Commissioners" at Washington. Our General, SMITH, who was leading the advance, very properly said, "Sir, tell your masters that we will fight you till *we* hear from Washington." The ten prisoners spoken of in my letter from Salt River were disarmed and paroled. On the morning of the 4th, just before breaking up camp, eleven more rebel prisoners were brought in. They belonged to the Third Tennessee Regiment, and were taken while on picket about a mile ahead. They tell the same story of fighting to the last, of dying in the last ditch, &c. The ascension of the high ranges of hills at Salt River by our army was the grandest sight we have yet witnessed. We were satisfied when we had taken possession of these strong hills, that the rebels did not intend to make a stand in force till after we had passed Bardstown, if, indeed, they intend doing so at all. The hills were high and precipitous, yet when the summit of their range was attained, the ground was completely level and well adapted to purposes of defence, overlooking a vast valley all around, completely commanding the crossings of Salt River and all approaches by the road. This is the point where the rebels originally designed making a stand; they were deterred, doubtless, by a knowledge of the fact of our strength, and the two powerful divisions which were moving upon their flanks. Gen. WOOD led the advance from Salt River, followed by the divisions of Gens. SMITH and VON CLEVE, Gen. CRITTENDEN in person leading the entire corps. I forgot to mention that among the last eleven prisoners brought in, there was a deserter from the Fifty-first Ohio Regiment, who deserted at Murfreesboro last Summer. The name of this deserter is JOHN KLINE. The hisses and jeers of his old regiment, as he passed along with his chosen rebels, had a wilting effect upon KLINE. A short distance this side of the Salt River hills two charming young ladies came to the roadside, and one of them a sweet young miss of thirteen, sang *The Red, White and Blue* in a most bewitching manner. Two miles this side of Salt River, Gen. VAN CLEVE's Division turned to the left, leaving the Bardstown road, and passing through Fairfield. At Fairfield, as at other points, the rebels had committed all sorts of depredations, stripping the people, in many instances, of their all. Soon after passing Fairfield we heard cannon ahead, apparently at the point where the road we had taken entered again the Bardstown road, about two miles from Bardstown. Scarcely awaiting time for refreshments, we hastened forward, and were soon again on the Bardstown pike. Just at night we reached the Fair Ground, one mile from Bardstown. Here the sickening sight of dead horses, tumbled in the road, again shocked us, and showed that hot work had just been had. Our cavalry advance, consisting of parts of the First Ohio, the Second Kentucky, and the Fourth Ohio, had encountered a part of FORREST's command, consisting of about four hundred Texas rangers. Our cavalry numbered but three hundred. The fight lasted about thirty minutes, both sides fighting bravely. The result was, we killed and wounded eight of the rebels. We lost two killed and wounded, and twenty prisoners. The prisoners were taken in this way: The Second Kentucky, through some misunderstanding, fell back, about the time a part of the Ohio was making a brilliant dash to cut through the rebels. In this way twenty of our men became detached from their main forces, and were closed in upon by superior numbers, and captured. They were brought to town and paroled, before the rebels departed. Col. WHARTON, of the Texas Rangers, commanded the cavalry, acting as Brigadier, FORREST having gone to Tennessee to raise a regiment of infantry for the rebel service. The last of the rebels' rear cavalry left here last night. The main army of Gen. BRAGG left here on Friday night, though for several days steps preliminary to a general retreat had been going on. There is intense disgust for the cause prevailing throughout BRAGG's army. They are wretchedly provided for, and are so disappointed and dispirited that mutiny and general demoralization threatens. They were to be led against Louisville and Cincinnati, and were promised success. Now they are on a retreat, rapidly pursued by three columns of a powerful and triumphant army. Not a single object of their invasion of the State has been accomplished. BRAGG is reported as having taken a strong position near St. Thomas' Seminary, about twelve miles further on, where, it is said, he will make a desperate stand. We venture that he will not stand. Another skirmish took place between our pursuing cavalry and the flying rebels, late last night. We opened a battery upon them, and charged them fiercely. The enemy fled at full speed. We captured two prisoners, and killed a Lieutenant. The army of BRAGG, the citizens here say, looks dejected and despondent. Several days intervened, after BUELL reached Louisville, before the rebel soldiers and the subordinate officers were aware of it, their leaders concealing the knowledge of our approach most carefully. It was only when our soldiers drove in their scouts and captured their foraging parties, that they were fully aware of the resistless power with which they had to cope in Kentucky. Our advance entered Bardstown last evening, and the main body of our corps entered this morning. Gens. BUELL and CRITTENDEN are both now here. Bardstown is one of the loveliest towns in the State. It is proverbial for its wealth, refinement, intelligence and educational facilities. Yet the mania of secession has seized upon the minds of many of the people. As far as I can learn, the people are about equally divided, but the influential, worthy and intelligent part of the citizens are, in the main, true and loyal. The most unheard of means were resorted to, and the basest falsehoods circulated by the rebels to seduce the people of this region from their allegiance. Their firmness is honorable to them. Their reports were that MCCLELLAN had been cut to pieces, that Washington was captured, and the President and Cabinet were prisoners! They also stated that Maryland had risen, and that forty thousand Union soldiers in Missouri had gone over to the rebels, and that the entire Northwest was about to revolt in favor of the rebels. The manifestations of loyalty by the Union citizens of this place, and especially by the ladies, were most chering to our men. The rebels succeeded in getting all their artillery, ammunition, &c., away. We captured eighty rebel prisoners, who were left in the hospital at this place. Many of them will die. They are in a deplorable condition, having been destitute of medicines and nourishment. I write you this in haste, and in the parlor of a loyal Union citizen, Dr. A. W. HYNDS, who has kept the Union flag on his house during all the time the rebels were here. Two accomplished and charming young ladies, the daughters of the Doctor, are talking of the events and incidents of interest which have taken place here in the last few days. It is owing, perhaps, to the presence of such lovely informers that I have lengthened out this letter.

I send you herewith the proclamation of Gen BRAXTON BRAGG to the people of the Northwest. It is a delectable document. I also send a copy of the President's proclamation, as it was issued by order of Gen. BRAGG. I must close and hasten to the advance.

CURTIUS.

To the People of the Northwest.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY IN KENTUCKY, BARDSTOWN, Ky., Sept. 26, 1862.

On approaching your borders at the head of a Confederate army, it is proper to announce to you the motives and the purposes of my presence. I therefore make known to you

1. That the Confederate Government is waging this war solely for self-defence—that it has no designs of conquest, nor any other purpose than to secure peace and the abandonment by the United States of its pretensions to govern a people who never have been their subjects, and who prefer self-government to a union with them.

2. That the Confederate Government and people, deprecating civil strife from the beginning, and anxious for a peaceful adjustment of all differences growing out of a political separation, which they deemed essential to their happiness and well-being, at the moment of its inauguration sent Commissioners to Washington to treat for these objects, but that their Commissioners were not received or even allowed to communicate the object of their mission; and that on a subsequent occasion a communication from the President of the Confederate States to President LINCOLN remained without answer, although a reply was promised by Gen. SCOTT, into whose hands the communication was delivered.

3. That among the pretexts urged for the continuance of the war, is the assertion that the Confederate Government desires to deprive the United States of the free navigation of the Western rivers, although the truth is that the Confederate Congress, by public act prior to the commencement of the war, enacted that "the peaceful navigation of the Mississippi River is hereby declared free to the citizens of any of the States upon its borders or upon the borders of its tributaries," a declaration to which our Government has always been and is still ready to adhere.

From these declarations, people of the Northwest, it is made manifest that by the invasion of our territories by land and from sea, we have been unwillingly forced into a war for self-defence, and to vindicate a great principle once dear to all Americans, to wit: that no people can be rightly governed except by their own consent. We desire peace now. We desire to see a stop put to a useless and cruel effusion of blood, and that waste of National wealth rapidly leading to, and sure to end in National bankruptcy. We are therefore now, as ever, ready to treat with the United States, or any one or more of them, upon terms of mutual justice and liberality. And at this juncture, when our arms have been successful on many hard-fought fields, when our people have exhibited a constancy, a fortitude and a courage worthy of the boon of self-government, we restrict ourselves to the same moderate demands that we made at the darkest period of our reverses—the demand that the people of the United States cease to war upon us, and permit us in peace to pursue our path to happiness, while they in peace pursue theirs.

We are, however, deterred from the renewal of former proposals for peace, because the relentless spirit that actuates the Government at Washington leaves us no reason to expect that they would be received with the respect naturally due by nations in their intercourse, whether in peace or war. It is under these circumstances that we are driven to protect our own country by transferring the seat of war to that of an enemy who pursues us with an implacable and apparently aimless hostility. If the war must continue, its theatre must be changed, and with it the policy that has heretofore kept us on the defensive on our own soil. So far it is only *our fields* that have been laid waste, *our* people killed, *our* homes made desolate and our frontiers ravaged by rapine and murder. The sacred right of self-defence demands that henceforth some of the consequences of the war shall fall upon those who persist in their refusal to make peace. With the people of the Northwest rests the power to put an end to the invasion of their homes; for, if unable to prevail upon the Government of the United States to conclude a general peace, their own State Governments, in the exercise of their sovereignty, can secure immunity from the desolating effects of warfare on their soil, by a separate treaty of peace, which our Government will be ready to conclude on the most just and liberal basis.

The responsibility, then, rests with you, the people of the Northwest, of continuing an unjust and aggressive warfare upon the people of the Confederate States. And in the name of reason and humanity, I call upon you to pause and reflect what cause of quarrel so bloody have you against these States, and what are you to gain by it? Nature has set her seal upon those States, and marked them out to be your friends and allies. She has bound them to you by all the ties of geographical contiguity and conformation, and the great mutual interests of commerce and productions. When the passions of this unnatural war shall have subsided, and reason resumes her sway, a community of interest will force a commercial and social coalition between the great grain and stock-growing States of the Northwest and the cotton, tobacco and sugar regions of the South. The Mississippi River is a grand artery of their mutual national lives which men cannot sever, and which never ought to have been suffered to be disturbed by the antagonisms, the cupidity and the bigotry of New-England and the East. It is from the East that have come the germs of this bloody and most unnatural strife. It is from the meddlesome, grasping and fanatical disposition of the same people who have imposed upon you and us alike those tariffs, internal improvement, and fishing bounty laws, whereby we have been taxed for their aggrandizement. It is the East that will come the tax gatherer to collect from you the mighty debt which is being accumulated mountain high for the purpose of ruining your best customers and natural friends. When this war is over, the same antagonisms of interest, policy and feeling, which have been pressed upon us by the East and forced us from a political union, where we had ceased to find safety for our interests or respect for our rights, will bear down upon you and separate you from a people whose traditional policy it is to live by their wits upon the labor of their neighbors. Meantime, you are used by them to fight the battle of emancipation—a battle which, if successful, destroys our prosperity and with it your best markets to buy and sell. Our mutual dependence is the work of the Creator. With our peculiar productions, convertible into gold, we should, in a state of peace, draw from you largely the products of your labor. In us of the South you would find rich and willing customers; in the East you must confront rivals in productions and trade, and the tax-gatherer in all the forms of partial legislation. You are blindly following abolitionism to this end, whilst they are nicely calculating the gain of controlling your trade on terms that would impoverish your country. You say you are fighting for the free navigation of the Mississippi. It is yours freely, and has always been without striking a blow. You say you are fighting to maintain the Union. That Union is a thing of the past. A union of consent was the only union ever worth a drop of blood. When force came to be substituted for consent, the casket was broken and the constitutional jewel of your patriotic adoration was forever gone.

I come then to you with the olive branch of peace and offer it to your acceptance, in the name of the memories of the past and the ties of the present and future. With you remains the responsibility and the option of continuing a cruel and wasting war, which can only end after still greater sacrifices in such a treaty of peace as we now offer; or of preserving the blessings of peace by the simple abandonment of the design of subjugating a people over whom no right of dominion has been conferred on you by God or man.

BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. C. S. Army.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HIBERNIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

English Compliments to Gen. McClellan for the Maryland Victories.

The Steam-Frigate St. Louis Gone in Search of the Rebel "290."

AN ADVANCE IN AMERICAN COTTON.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Oct. 10, *via* SACKVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 11.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool, Oct. 2, *via* Londonderry, Oct. 3, passed this point this evening, and her despatch was obtained for the Associated Press.

Steamship *Norwegian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

Steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d.

The English journals, in commenting on the late Federal victories, pay high compliments to Major Gen. MCCLELLAN for his vigor and energy in routing the rebels.

The United States steam-frigate *St. Louis* left Lisbon in search, it is presumed, of the rebel pirate "290," which is reported to be destroying American whaling ships off the Azores.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The sales of COTTON at Liverpool for four days were 15,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer, with an advance of 1d. for American, while Surats were quiet and steady.

The Manchester market was very firm, but inactive.

The Liverpool BREADSTUFFS market was quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS very dull.

LONDON, Thursday evening.

CONSOLS closed at 93¾@93⅞ for money.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Jim Lane's Negro Brigade Attempt a Raid into Missouri—They are Repulsed by State Troops—The Guerrillas Defeated at Sibley's Landing.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Last night a detachment of Gen. JIM LANE's Negro Brigade attempted to cross the river from Wyandotte, Kansas, it is thought to make a raid upon the citizens of Clay County, Missouri, when they were met on the Missouri bank by a company of Missouri State Militia and driven back. Several shots were fired, but little damage was done to either party.

About 3 P. M. yesterday a skirmish ensued between a company of 80 men, of the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, under Capt. DAVID, and a guerrilla band of 180 men under QUANTRELL and CHILDS, near Sibley Landing, resulting in the defeat of the guerrillas. Our loss is one killed and one dangerously wounded; the rebel loss is unknown.

We captured the rebel Col. CHILDS, who is seriously wounded.

Capt. DAVID is still in pursuit of the guerrillas.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Camp Jim Lane—The Negro Regiments—Fact About the Black Soldiers—Quantrell, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT KANSAS COLORED VOLUNTEERS, CAMP "JIM LANE," NEAR WYANDOT, Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

The regiment encamped at this point is progressing finely. There are seven nearly full companies upon the ground, and the aptitude of the men for acquiring the drill has already made their progress more than equal any body of white men so new to the service. Apart from this aptitude for acquiring the manual, the negro soldiers are decidedly the easiest managed, most willing and good-humored people it has been my fortune to see massed since this war begun. The very first idea of a soldier's life, subordination, to learn which our white citizens have to unlearn nearly all their past experience has taught them, the negroes, by the circumstances of their lives, have certainly to a degree as great as the most strenuous martinet would insist upon. An army is essentially a despotism; the only point is to intelligently accept it, and, using the power thus acquired, our army will be invincible. Let me add my testimony to that which I have hitherto seen in your columns, as to the capacity of the negro to acquire the mechanical part of the soldier's duty. In the manual of arms, fencing, school of company and battalion, in the two latter of which they have already made considerable progress, they acquire with greater facility than do the white volunteers. The most trying thing during the first week in camp, was instruction in the duties of sentinels. The responsibility which rests upon a soldier when on such duty, seemed at first more than many of them could understand But this, by patience and perseverance on the part of officers was soon overcome, and with a slight punishment administered to one or two for sleeping on post, the colored sentinels are as alert, and perform their duties on guard as intelligently, as can be desired. The interest the majority of them take in their own and each others progress is great. When on drill, if a man in the ranks mistakes the order, his next neighbor will generally endeavor, without directing attention to him, to correct the error. They are kept quite close to drill, the hours of instruction being from 8½ o'clock till 11 A. M., and from 3 to 5½ P. M, five hours per day. We have dress parade each day, and present quite a respectable appearance. The uniform consists of forage cap, gray pants and blue jacket, and looks very neat. Camp "Jim Lane" is located in a very beautiful grove and pasture, which has been generally used by the citizens of Wyandot for picnics and Fourth of July celebrations. The regiment is provided with the common wedge tent, adapted for five men, the officers having the larger wall tent. The camp is a model of neatness and order, both officers and men having a great pride in its appearance. The most inveterate negro-hater who has yet visited it, has been constrained to commend the clean and orderly appearance of the encampment. We now have about six hundred men encamped here, and receive daily accessions more or less numerous. The Second Regiment, stationed at Mound City, will remain there for some time, at least, until this regiment leaves its present camp and marches South, which, from some indications, will be at no distant day.

Our neighbors in Missouri are largely interested in our welfare, so much so as to induce a self-appointed Committee to leave Kansas City some two weeks since, and at their own expense visit Gov. GAMBLE at St. Louis, with the view of procuring arms, wherewith to fight, *not* the rebels or bushwhackers, *but* the colored soldiers of this State in the service of the Union. This Committee consists of FRANK FORSTER, Postmaster, a professed Republican, who is now endeavoring to curryfavor with the semi-Secessionists, Messrs. KEARNEY and SHANNON, merchants of the place, the latter of whom is known as a secession sympathizer, with two others thrown in as makeweights. They had an interview with Gov. GAMBLE, to whom in pitiful language they depicted the horrors of a negro invasion, with which they said JIM LANE threatened them. They represented that they had about three hundred enrolled uninformed militia in Jackson County without arms, and asked for arms for them, in *order that they might* oppose this regiment, should it be ordered on duty in Missouri. They stated that what guns the rebels had not taken JENNISON had, and so they were unarmed. It should be remembered that the request of these *loyal* gentlemen was intended for the use of a county (Jackson) where, *at least* six-tenths of the inhabitants are rebels or sympathizers—where certainly *not more than* two-tenths are unconditional Union, and the loyalty of the remainder very dubious. Jackson County has been the theatre of QUANTRELL'S exploits; its county seat was lately disgracefully surrendered to the rebels, and Kansas City itself, within two months, has piteously besought the aid of the military authorities of this Department, whom at St. Louis they abused most outrageously. Gov. GAMBLE, however, did not seem inclined to pay them much attention, and told them he did not think them in danger, and that he had no arms for them. Leaving the Governor, the deputation met the Hon. JAMES ROLLINS, M.C., to whom their troubles were pathetically related. The Hon. JAMES became highly irate at the audacity of "JIM LANE," and promised to use his influence with Gov. GAMBLE, by being *accidentally* present in the Executive chamber when next the Deputation called. Gen. SCHOFIELD was then visited, and his sympathy excited by the troubles of these *Union* men. Senator HENDERSON next appears upon the scene He was quite active in promoting the object of Messrs. FORSTER & Co. The Senator stated that he knew St. Louis Arsenal contained over 12,000 stand of rifled arms, and that he would both telegraph and write the President to allow a certain number to be used for the uniformed militia, especially that of Jackson County. At the same time, the Committee were advised to write to Judge BATES. In neither case was the real purpose for which the arms were to be used to be told at Washington, though an exaggerated statement was sent of the terrible threats made by and the atrocities expected from the negro regiments. In accordance with this proclamation, Gov. GAMBLE was waited upon in the evening, both Representative ROLLINS and Senator HENDERSON *happening* to call just before the Committee made its appearance. The poor Governor was badgered, bullied and coaxed for a couple of hours, until he united in the application of Senator HENDERSON for the use of these arms by the semi-secesh militia of the Missouri border. The deputation returned home some days since, quite jubilant at the prospect of driving out JIM LANE'S niggers, who have and probably will not enter the State of Missouri. Should these Springfield guns find their way to Jackson County, no one need doubt that it will not be long before they are in the hands of the active enemies of the Union.

Since QUANTRELL'S late daring raid upon the town of Olathe, in this State, the rebel guerrilla has received but little rest at the hands of the National forces. Simultaneously detachments of State militia marched from Lexington and Independence, while Lieut.-Col. BURRIS, of the Tenth Kansas, with a small force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, left Fort Leavenworth, in pursuit of the marauder. He was joined at Kansas City by a squadron of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, under Maj. RANSOM. By request of Col. BURRIS, a small party of picked men from the colored men, under Lieut. EDGERTON and Sergt.-Maj. MINOR, (the latter of whom is a colored man, and was a prominent man among the free population of New-Orleans when the rebellion broke out,) joined them. The colored scouts were picked men, whose knowledge of men and locality, as well as courage, would be of service in hunting QUANTRELL. Among them was one man who had been the guerrilla's body-servant, having been kidnapped by him for that purpose. These scouts have just returned to camp, bringing with them a train of 32 men, 26 children and 12 women, the late property of rebel masters, but now the freed tokens of a war for liberty. They had with them some half-dozen wagons conveying their household stuff, and about 30 horses and mules. Some ten of these were retained for the use of the regiment, for the purpose of mounting scouts, as also a pair of mules and wagon; the remainder were taken with the women and children to a Quaker settlement near Leavenworth, and will be sold for their benefit. Col. BURRIS sent word to Col. WILLIAMS, who is here in command, to the effect that his men had been very useful, having enabled him to pursue the guerrillas closer than he had done, and to recover at least $100,000 worth of property captured by the rebels at Independence and Olathe, besides forty or fifty horses captured by them from bushwhackers, and turned over to the Quartermaster. The ingenuity and boldness displayed by QUANTRELL in evading the hot pursuit made is certainly deserving of admiration. But, as the circle contracted about his frequented haunts, his band gradually grew less, the members of it slipping off to their homes one by one, until it is probable that at this time QUANTRELL himself is alone and waiting for a cessation of the pursuit to regather his forces and make a raid in some other portion of the border. The chase lasted for about sixteen days, the most of which time the various bodies of National troops were in the vicinity of the daring partisan, who, as constantly eluded them. Col. BURRIS traversed a large portion of the counties of Jackson, Johnson, Cass and Lafayette, in his march. Several severe skirmishes took place with QUANTRELL during the pursuit. At Wilmington, Thursday, the 18th, on the western edge of Lafayette County, the State militia had a skirmish, losing two men, while the rebels lost four. On the following Saturday, QUANTRELL crossed the Snigh, a stream in the southern part of Jackson County, closely pursued by the State troops, to escape from whom he burned the bridge over which he crossed. The timber on this stream is a famous resort of the guerrillas. Col. BURRIS came in sight of the retreating foe as the bridge blazed up, and, getting a howitzer in position, managed to throw some shells into the neighborhood of the bushwhackers. That night QUANTRELL camped twelve miles below the burnt bridge, and Col. BURRIS, led to the place by his colored scouts, attacked the robbers. The camp was in an almost impenetrable woods and undergrowth, and the only force that managed to attack the enemy was a detachment of forty men, under Adjutant SACHS, a Lieutenant in the regular army. The Federal loss was one killed and two wounded, one of whom was the Adjutant. QUANTRELL is known to have lost two men, and to have had several wounded. The rebels broke, but night coming on, it was not advisable to pursue in the brush.

From information received of a negro woman, taken from the farm of DAVID GEORGE, a rebel farmer, our scouts learned of the whereabouts of a large quantity of ammunition captured from BUELL at Independence. Being provided with a force by Col. BURRIS, they proceeded to GEORGE'S house, and soon found the prize. It consisted of 10,000 rifle-cartridges, two Government wagons and a six-mule harness for the same. The negro woman overheard her mistress talking with another white woman in relation to the secreting of this stuff.

The Federal pickets were fired upon one night, while Col. BURRIS was moving toward Morristown. The firing occurred at the house of a wealthy farmer, named HERALDSON, seven miles west of Harrisonville. By order of Col BURRIS, the house and farm buildings were burnt to the ground, the negroes freed, and such stock confiscated as was needed for the service.

The last that was known of QUANTRELL was that he had but nine men with him, and that he was heading southward. It is quite evident that the larger proportion of the active bushwhackers have retreated toward Arkansas, under THOMPSON, COFFEE, HAYS and others, since the fight at Independence. The rebel sympathizers, if the testimony of the contrabands can be relied upon, evidently anticipate another invasion, and that soon, to be conducted by HINDMAN and others, under the direction of MAGRUDER. All the testimony looks in this direction, and from the National movements in Southwestern Missouri and in Kansas, it is evident a brisk campaign is anticipated. Gen. BLUNT'S force is moving down the line toward the Indian country, and rumors prevail of a severe fight, in which Col. WIER'S Brigade has been engaged. I cannot speak with any certainty as to their reliability.

The three white regiments are now full and in their respective camps of instruction. They will soon be ready for the field, as their arms have arrived within the past week and the other equipments are arriving daily.

The friendly Indian tribes in the western part of the State and Southern Nebraska, have offered their services to the Government through Gen. LANE, for the purpose of defending the frontier against hostile Sioux, &c. Probably a regiment can be raised among them.

The State Republican Convention nominated a full ticket at its session last Wednesday. For Governor, THOMAS CARNEY, of Leavenworth. Congress, A. C. WILDER, of same city; Lieut. Gov., Hon. T. A. OSBORN, of Elwood; Secretary of State, GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, of Fort Scott; Treasurer, Hon. W. A. SPRIGGS, of Anderson Co.; Auditor, ASA HAIRGROVE, of Linn; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. GOODENOW, of Manhattan; and to the vacancy in the Supreme Court, the present incumbent, Judge BAILEY, was renominated. The ticket is a good one, strong in influence, wealth and ability. Mr. CARNEY'S nomination was owing to the influence of Gen. LANE, and creates some dissatisfaction. He, however, will make a good Executive, and of one thing we may be assured, and that is, that the robbery of the State that has disgraced our history will not be repeated by the coming Administration. The ROBINSON faction, PARROT'S friends, the disappointed office-seekers, and the covert sympathizers with rebellion, as well as the Union as it was crowd, have called a Mass Convention to meet at Lawrence on the 29th, for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket, meaning an anti-Radical and compromise affair. There will doubtless be good men in this movement, but they will undoubtedly be sold to subserve the malice of those Republicans whose rule of State political action is measured by their hatred of JIM LANE, as well as the VALLANDIGHAM spies in our midst. There is no probability of harmony in these elements, however, nor that unitedly they can defeat the Republican ticket.

R. S. H.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Organization of Buell's Army—Preliminary Skirmishes, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

BUELL'S army is variously estimated at from 90,000 to 120,000 and 150,000. I learn that THOMAS McCOOK, CRITTENDEN and GILBERT have each a Corps, and that the Corps assigned to CRITTENDEN would have been NELSON'S. NELSON'S remains are in our cemetery vault, awaiting burial at his famous Camp Dick Robinson. Gen. DUMONT takes command of the Twelfth Division, Army of the Ohio, and such other troops as are now at Louisville, not otherwise assigned, and such troops as may hereafter arrive from time to time. Thirty-two Louisville companies have reported for mustering into the Kentucky State Guard.

Skirmish on Tuesday at Fern Creek, nine miles distant, on the Bardstown road. The rebels were whipped. Another on the same road yesterday, thirteen miles off. In the latter our troops fell back, after the loss of Col. SCHUYLER, of Fourth Indiana Cavalry. The Colonel, having on his uniform, was of course a target for the rebel pickets. Our men, on Monday, captured the Third Georgia, near Elizabethtown. One hundred mounted rebs in Carrollton on Tuesday. They reported 1,200 more near by.

McCOOK'S Corps was in Shelbyville yesterday afternoon, with a crowd of refugees in his wake. Over 4,000 liberators, under CLAIBORNE and NIXON, had been there several days, and skedaddled the night previous, taking with them perhaps 150 wagons of forage, flour, meal, &c. They left there some $12,000 in secesh scrip. It is said that they did not higgle much, but, for instance, gave $5 of scrip for 1½ lbs. saleratus, worth 15 cents; and that, for effect, they generally offered no private indignities to the citizens. But they doubtless carried off from Shelbyville some recruits and conscripts. Our "protectors" coerce Kentuckians within ten miles of Louisville to join their ranks. All grist-mills and distilleries within their reach have been impressed into secesh service. Their first question wherever they turn up is, "Is there any whisky about here?" Successful skirmishes, the 1st and 2d, on Floyd's Fork, and at Mount Washington, Fisherville and Brandenburgh. All of BUELL'S divisions appear on the move. BUELL is with them.

PONTIAC.

Cheering Intelligence and Prospects—Scarcity of Small Notes and Change—Boyle's Order Against Depredations, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 6, 1862.

GEO. MORGAN'S safe arrival at Greenupsburgh, the safety of BUELL'S wagon train, BUELL'S successful advance to and beyond Shelbyville, Taylorsville and Bardstown, and ROSECRANS' victories in North Mississippi, are cheering harbingers. With good generalship, we may look for the recovery of all Kentucky, all Tennessee and North Alabama within a month. BRAGG, it is thought, aims to concentrate his forces and to whip BUELL in detail, or keep him at bay; while he (BRAGG) receives accessions, BRECKINRIDGE or somebody else operates against Nashville and Bowling Green. But, if BUELL is the right man in the right place, BRAGG will be thwarted and overwhelmed.

The invaders are said to be flooding the State with Confederate scrip and Georgia wild-cats—to give, for instance, $25 for a pair of boots, worth $4 in "Lincoln greens."

Small bills are so scarce here that they brought on Saturday 10 per cent. premium. Demand notes, 14; silver, 20; gold, 25.

Tobacco sales here since Aug. 2 amount to 3,218 hhds. Fine tobacco, $26 to $30. Cotton, 52c. to 54c. BOYLE orders that all officers and soldiers behave orderly; and whoever shall commit any waste, or spoil or maliciously destroy, or steal or consume any property belonging to any inhabitant, unless the same be done by order of the chief commander, shall be arrested and put in irons, and punished according to the judgment of a Court-martial.

PONTIAC.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reports from the Various Camp Hospitals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

I am indebted to Dr. LETTERMAN, Medical Director of the Army, for the accompanying reports from various Surgeons, of deaths which have occurred at the hospitals since the battle of Antietam.

E. S.

Deaths at the Hoffman House Hospital up to Sept. 29.

Lt. Voelcer, Co. D, 20th N. Y.—Sept. 19.
Large man, red woolen shirt—Sept. 19.
J. Bailey, Co. G, 6th Penn.—Sept. 19.
Sergt. Townsend, Co. G, 6th Penn.—Sept. 19.
B. Murphy, Co. G, 6th Penn.—Sept. 19.
J. M. Peters, Co. G, 6th Pa.—Sept. 19.
An unknown man, 1st Md.—Sept. 19.
J. H. Huntington, Co. —, Penn—Sept. 19.
P. Carter, 125th Penn. Vol. Sept. 20.
M. M——, 1st Del.—Sept. 20.
J. Rose, Co. D, 125th Penn.—Sept. 20.
F. C. Ward, Co. K, 125th Penn.—Sept. 20.
Unknown man—Sept. 20.
R. Crow, Co. E, 42d N. Y.—Sept. 20.
John McDonald, Co F, 20th Massachusetts—Sept. 19.
— Smith, 19th Massachusetts—Sept. 23.
P. McAiler, Co. C, 72d Penn.—Sept. 23.
Corp. E. A. Graves, Co. I, 49th N. Y.—Sept. 24.
A. E. Easterbrook, Co. G, 34th New-York—Sept. 24.
J. W. Heath, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts—Sept. 24.
J. Holland, Co. H, 59th New-York—Sept. 24.
O. Corcoran, Co. E, 107th Pennsylvania—Sept. 24.
One unknown—Sept. 24.
W. Diels, Co. D, 2d Wisconsin. Sept. 25.
W. Diety, Co. D, 82d New-York—Sept. 25.
J. Gartland, Co. A, 72d Pennsylvania—Sept. 25.
J. E. Eagan, Co. G, 82d New-York—Sept. 25.
W. B. Maynard, Co. C, 15th Massachusetts—Sept. 25.
S. C. Pierce, Co. B, 12th Mass.—Sept. 20.
W. Plumley, Co B, 4th Pa.—Sept. 20.
J. Jennings, Co. H, 6th Pa.—Sept. 20.
W. Gray, Co. D, 82d N. Y.—Sept. 20.
J. Loober, Co. C, 69th Penn.—Sept. 20.
W. Mills, Co. D, 7th Mich.—Sept. 20.
J. J. Walker, Co. H, 1st Del.—Sept. 21.
A. A. Adams, Co. A, 19th Mass.—Sept. 22.
H. Hathaway, Co. I, 15th Mass.—Sept. 22.
S. D. Marsh, Co. D, 15th Mass.—Sept. 22.
I. Hardy, Co. F, 7th Mich.—Sept. 22.
Lt. Convery, Co. K, 71st Pa.—Sept. 22.
Unknown man—Sept. 22.
F. H. Noyes, Co. D, 15th Mass.—Sept. 23.
Three unknown—Sept. 25.
Samuel Emerson, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts—Sept. 26.
Corp. E. D. Jorden, Co. D, 15th Mass.—Sept. 26.
D. Lawrence, 7th Michigan—Sept. 26.
Jos. Neil, Co. D, 72d Pennsylvania—Sept. 27.
P. Remoick, Co. G, 2d Massachusetts—Sept. 27.
Chas. Smith, Co. H, 15th Massachusetts—Sept. 27.
J. L. Harps, Co. G, 7th Pa. Res.—Sept. 27.
Wm. Clark, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts—Sept. 28.
Corp. C. Donohoe, Co. E, 42d New-York—Sept. 28.
Sergt. N. Gilien, Co. I, 69th Pennsylvania—Sept. 28.
W. Reffenyder, Co. E, 128th Pennsylvania—Sept. 28.
James Hughes, Co. G, 15th Massachusetts—Sept. 28.

Died at Sedgwick's Division Hospital.

Lieut. Wilson, Co. B, 71st Pennsylvania.
Harry Knight, Co. C, 71st Pennsylvania.
— Rosal, Howard's Brigade.
Total—59.

List of those buried from Franklin's Corps Hospital.

Jas. H. Johnson, Co. G, 7th Me.
Segrt. McCoy, 96th Penn.
Lewis Lourey, Co. E, 42d N. Y.
Wm Stickney, Co. C, 7th Me.
Dan. L. Brown, Co H, 111th Pa.
One unknown, Confederate.
Wm. B. Leek, Co. H, 18th Ga.
Wm. F. Scott, Co. E, 1st Texas.
Wm. L. Roe, Co F, 3d N. C.
Wm. Chatham, Co. H, 6th N. C
C. M. Hope, Co. D, 27th Ga.
J. S. Wingate, Co. A, 13th Ala.
H. P. Pinkham, Co. E, 6th Ga.
Sgt. H. H. Ballard, Co E, 6th Ga
W. Herrick, Co. H, 7th Ga.
Lieut. A. S. Spear, Co. F, 15th Georgia.
W. B. Miles, Co. H, 6th N. C.

Deaths at Poffenburgh Hospital, W. H. Turford, Sen., in charge.

F. A. White, Co. I, 3d Wis.—Sept. 17.
Josiah Bartow, Co. B, 124th Penn.—Sept. 17.
John Trew, Co. E, 2d Mass.—Sept. 17.
F. Mogosky, Co. E, 3d Wis.—Sept. 17.
Two unknown, 27th Indiana—Sept. 17.
Geo. W. Taller, Co. A, 7th Pennsylvania—Sept. 8.
One Unknown, Sept. 20.
C. H. Westcott, Co. I, 3d Wis.—Sept. 20.
John Conrad, Co. B, 27th Ind.—Sept. 20.
Joseph Bradlee, Co. C, 125th Penn.—Sept. 20.
Name not Known—Sept. 20.
James Garnshott, Co. E, 27th Indiana—Sept. 22.
Five others, no record of name or regiment.
Lieut. A. M. Reed, Co. I, 3d Wisconsin—Sept. 8.
Jacob Grant, Co. H, 3d Pa.—Sept. 8.
John Hoppard, Co. B, 3d Maryland—Sept. 8.
Capt. T. C. Clark, Co. F, 105th Penn.—Sept. 8.
J. R. Peters, Co. F, 22d Ind.—Sept 22.
J. Jordan, Co. A, 124th Penn.—Sept. 24.
A. Johnson, Co. G, 107th New-York—Sept. 24.
Ord. Sergt. F. Glashull, Co. A, 3d Wisconsin—Sept. 24.
John Lewis, Co. C, 27th Ind. Sept. 24.
E. Snyder, Co. D, 3d Wis.—Sept 27.

Several rebel wounded have died; names not known.

List of Deaths at H. Showman's House.

Corp. Wm. J. Bristow, Co. K, 3d Penn. R.—Sept. 17.
David Paul Brown, Co. C, California Reg't.—Sept. 17.
John Campbell, Co. D, 15th Massachusetts—Sept. 17.
Unknown, Co. H, 30th New-York—Sept. 17.
Albert Stout, Co. C, 7th Wis.—Sept. 18.
James Briggs, Co G, 7th Wis.—Sept. 18.
Hector Wilson, Co. B, 69th Pennsylvania—Sept. 18.
David Sharp, Co. A, 4th Penn. R.—Sept. 18.
Thos. Brown, Co. H, 2d Mass.—Sept. 19.
Wm. N. Kalp, Co. A, 7th Penn. R.—Sept. 20.
James O. Harvin, Co. B, 104th New-York—Sept. 19.
Alfred Williams, Co. B, 3d Penn. R.—Sept. 28.
1st Sergt. John Blake, Co. E, 3d Penn. R.—Sept. 26.
John T. Bryan, Co. A, 4th Penn. Battery—Sept. 18.

Some of the wounded prisoners died at this hospital, names not given.

Deaths at the White House Hospital (Mr. Line's House) from September 17th to 29th, inclusive.

Jas. Stewart, Bucktail Regiment.
Max Wheimfeimer, Co. G, 2d Pennsylvania.
Wm. McKetchnie, Co. E., 2d Pennsylvania.
L. Brown, Co. H., 3d Pa.
Chas. Hall, Co. K, 4th Pa.
F. E. Wheaton, Co. F., 6th Pennsylvania.
Z. W. Gordon, 6th Penn.
W. G. Ogden, Co. F. 6th Pennsylvania.
Francis Schwolenberger, Co. F, 7th Pennsylvania.
Sam'l Mersham, Co. F., 7th Pennsylvania.
J. Seighbuey, 8th Penn.
J. Jameson, 8th Penn.
John Leight (Corporal), Co. F., 8th Pennsylvania.
Henry Chapman, Co. F, 9th Pennsylvania.
S. Rodgers, Co. E, 9th Penn.
F. O. Connor, Co. G, 9th Pa.
Ja's A. Barnes, Co. C, 12th Pennsylvania.
Henry Laurenbill, Co. G, 12th Pennsylvania Vols.
H. G. Batzel, Co. G, 128th Pennsylvania Vols.
Jno. Keller, Co. F, 2d N. Y.
Sergt. Scott, Co. D, 9th New-York.
H. Brhinelauder, Co. B, 9th New-York.
Daniel Curtin, Co. I. 9th New-York.
F. O. Connor, Co. I, 9th N. Y.
G. W. Beecher, Co. G, 9th New-York.
Henry Boaman, Co. B, 9th New-York.
Wm. Foy, Co. G, 9th N. Y.
Jno. A. Phipps, Co. D, 9th New-York.
M. Murphy, Co. H, 9th N. Y.
Corp. Jas. McEvoy, Co. I, 9th New-York.
Corp. John A. Hellers, 9th New-York.
Bingham Young, 9th N. Y.
Isaac Whitney, 10th N. Y.
Pat'k Callahan, 10th N. Y.
John Haynes, 20th N. Y.
J. H. Murlin, 42d Ill. Cav.
Nathan Logan, Co. E, 27th Indiana.
Luther Beden, Co. H, 27th Indiana.
John Hershan, Co. D, 27th Indiana.
Harvey M. Darling, Co. I, 12th Massachusetts.
Alonzo G. Duran, Co. B, 12th Massachusetts.
Randall Holbrook, Co. I, 12th Massachusetts.
Jno. Q. Whitmarsh, Co. C, 12th Massachusetts.
Geo. A. Perkins, Co. C, 12th Massachusetts.
N. H. Dire, Co. C, 12th Mass.
Jas. E. Alden, Co. H, 13th Massachusetts.
Two unknown soldiers, 1st Penn. Reserved Vols.
James Shanefelt, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania Vols.
Thomas Griffin, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania Vols.
William Ross, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania Vols.
Jos. Coesman, Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania Vols.
Jesse Clare, Co. G, 28th Pa. Volunteers.
Peter Mackin, Co. F., 72d Pennsylvania Vols.
Patrick Conklin, Co. I, 88th Pennsylvania Vols.
R. Loudonberger, Co. F, 88th Pennsylvania Vols.
Corp. Wm. Pedler, Co. H, 90th Pennsylvania Vols.
Jas. Mathews, Co. F, 107th Pennsylvania Vols.
Chauncy McClellan, Co. B, 111th Pennsylvania.
J. E. Crozier, Co. D, 124th Pa.
F. Baker, Co. E, 125th Pa.
H. Miller, Co. G, 128th Pa.
Sergt. B. Miles, 20th N. Y.
Roswell Clarke, Co. I, 97th New-York.
B. Knight, Co. I, 97th N. Y.
John Whitney, Co. C, 104th New-York.
Wm. Booth, Co. C, 105th New-York.
Levi Andrews, Co. F, 105th New-York.
John Kalahart, Co. G, 107th New-York.
Wm. Everett, Co. G, 107th New-York.
Pat'k Callanan, (?) Co. G, 107th New-York.
John H. French, Co. A, 107th New-York.
J. D. Merrill, Co. G, 10th Maine.
M. Bailey, Co. H, 10th Me.
Ezra Fowle, Co. G, 10th Me.
Thos. Duncan, Co. F, 3d Wisconsin.
Jas. F. McKnight, Co. F, 3d Wisconsin.
Smith Young, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin.
D. E. Reed, Co. H, 13th Mass.
C. R. Nelson, Co. A, 13th Massachusetts.
J. N. Smith, Co. H, 13th Massachusetts.
F. S. Fawar, Co. H, 13th Mass.
Lieut. Frank Corbin, 15th Massachusetts.
Wm. Westling, Co. A, 5th Ohio.
Chas. Helfent, Co. I, 5th Ohio.
John M. McGowen, Co. C, Rhode Island Artillery.
Edward Carroll, Co. D, R. I. Artillery.
R. E. Sailer, Co. G, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
A. Carebryman—unknown.
Eleven soldiers—unknown.

One man, supposed to be Samon.—Total, 101.

Names of Rebel Officers and Men who Died in the same Hospital.

Jas. E. Addock, 13th Ala.
Jos. Grant, 13th Alabama.
B. F. Davis, 4th Alabama.
John Rowell, 6th Ga. Vol.
J. M. Hewtebry, 27th Ga.
S. Sutton, 6th Ga.
R. H. Campbell, 4th Ga.
G. W. Duris, Ga.
J. S. Slaughter, 6th Ga.
Benj. C. Laprobe, 20th Ga.
Geo. W. Cox, 23d Ga.
Wm. Bailey, 61st Ga.
— Tate, Co. H, 23d Ga.
M. Coleman, Co. C, 38th Ga.
Alex. Jones, Co. D, 23d Ga.
G. W. King, Co. E, 3d N. C. Cavalry.
S. G. Burditt, 13th Alabama.
One unknown, 13th Ala.
Jas. L. Rumph, Georgia Vol.
W. D. Norwood, Va. Vols.
Wm. B. Ayres, Co. H, 1st N. C. Cav.
J. H. Thompson, 1st N. C. Cav.
W. H. Lane, 3d N. C. Cav.
F. S. Poteeth, 6th N. C. Cav.
P. M. Oliphant, 3d N. C. Cav.
Thos. J. Bass, N. C. Cav.
Two unknown, N. C. Cav.
J. Phelps, 1st Texas.
Lieut. E. F. Hobson.
P. J. Reckenbecker.
David Beaty.

Twenty-two unknown. Total, 55. Total number of rebels admitted, 192.

Deaths in the Stone-House Hospital, under charge of Dr. Chaddock.

Twenty-three were brought in who died, and were buried without note.

George Palmer, 7th Mich.
Chas. Perry, 15th Mass.
Charles Watson, 1st Texas.
W. A. Parker, 7th Virginia.
J. Forse, 59th New-York.
Wm. McNeil, 106th Penn.
J. Proctor, 21st New-York.
H. Higby, 7th Mich.
Geo. W. Atwood, 7th Va.
Lieut. J. Dunn, 69th Penn
J. Davis, 59th New-York.
George Dorr, 20th N. Y.
E. Dawson.
J. J. Oliver, 4th Texas.

Total deaths	37
Amputations	18

Names of men buried at the Hospital in charge of Dr. Hayward.

Capt. C. A. Holsbore Co. K, First Minnesota.
M. Lowe, Co F, 6th Pa. R.
J. B. Windover, Co. C, 19th New-York.
A. Walker, Co. G, 30th N. Y.
C. Osborn, Co. A, 1st Pa. Art.
Van R. Bentley, Co. G, 2d Wisconsin.
Andrew G. Rollins, Co. D, 12th Massachusetts.
D. Pabbott, Co. F, 1st Minn.
W. B. Milliken, Co. F, 1st Minnesota.
John E. Groundry, Co. B, 1st Minnesota.
"A. Rebel," Georgia.

Eleven others, who were, mortally wounded, died, and were buried during the battle, whose names could not be ascertained.

Died at the Hospital in Sharpsburgh.

Corp. John Shaffer, Co. B, 118th Pennsylvania Vols.
Harvey Dick, Co. B, 118th Pennsylvania Vols.
Corp. James Wilson, Co. A. 118th Pennsylvania Vols.
T. J. McDonald, Co. I, 118th Pennsylvania Vols.
Wm. Downey, Co. F, 118th Pennsylvania Vols.
Adjt. Van Ingen, 89th N. Y.
Chas. Austin, Co. F, 18th Massachusetts.
L. L. Smitz, Co. B, 118th Pa. Vols.
Sergt. W. Anderson, Co. D, 118th Pennsylvania Vols.
Sergt Adam Needick, Co. B, 89th New-York.
Oliver Lovitt, 6th New-Hampshire—diphtherites.
Chas. Courtney, Co. F, 89th New-York—lockjaw.

Deaths in the Keedysville Hospitals since Sept. 19, and up to the 30th.

Brown-Stone Hospital.

Geo. Garvey, Co. K, 104th New-York Vols—Sept. 30.
David Catlin, Co C, 104th New-York Vols.—Sept. 28.
John Campbell, Co. F, 13th New-Jersey Vols.—Sept. 19.

Town Hall Hospital.

Capt. David Myers, Co. C, 14th N. Y. S. M.

Brick Store Hospital.

Edwd. Grove, Co. K, 1st U. S. Artillery—Sept. 28.
Aben. S. Jackson, 79th Pennsylvania Vols.—Sept. 27.

School-House Hospital.

Corp. Wm. C. Robinson, Co. A, 9th N. Y. S. M., Sept. 25.
Edwin Walsh, Co. I, 10th U. S. I., Sept. 25.
T. R. Grogan, Co. G, 9th N. Y. S. M., Sept. 27.
Wm. H. Van Buren, Co. D, 9th N. Y. S. M., Sept. 27.

BURIALS OF MEN IN BANKS' ARMY CORPS.

List of those buried at Poffenberger Hospital, near Sharpsburgh, up to Thursday, Sept. 25, First Division, in charge of A. Chapel, Medical Director.

T. A. White, Co. I, 3d Wis.
Jas. Burlow, Co. B, 124th Pennsylvania Vols.
John Treen, Co. E, 2d Mass.
E. Magaskey, Co. B, 3d Wis.
Unknown, 27th Indiana.
Unknown, 27th Indiana.
Lieut. A. N. Reed, Co. I, 3d Wisconsin.
C. H. Wescon, Co. I, 3d Wis.
J. Hippard, Co. B, 3d Md.
Jacob B. Cratin, Co. H, 3d Pennsylvania Reserves.
Capt. T. Clark, Co. F, 106th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Serg. G. W. True, Co. H, 10th Maine.
John Conrad, Co. K, 27th Indiana.
J. Riddle, Co. G, 125th Penn.
J. Ernshew, Co. E, 27th Ind.
J. B. Peters, Co. F, 27th Ind.
A. Jordan, Co. A, 124th Penn.
A. Johnson, Co G, 107th N. Y.
G. W. Fuller, Co. A, 7th Pennsylvania R V.

Besides the above, ten Union soldiers were buried whose names could not be ascertained, and one Confederate soldier.

Deaths in Second Division, Banks' Corps, who were buried at Smoketown General Hospital.

Corp. E. W. Goodsell, Co. C, Seventh Ohio.
Alson Coe, Co. G, 7th Ohio.
J. Armstrong, Co. E, 5th O.
C. Gardner, Co. A, 5th O.
Geo. Howard, Co. B, 5th O.
Edw. Morris, Co. I, 66th O.
G. Severance, Co. C, 60th N. Y.
R. McGee, Co. E, 102d N. Y.
Harvey Church, Co. H, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves.
H. Baker, Co. C, 78th N. Y.
T. Galusha, Co. C, 111th Pa.
J. R. Armons, Co. K, 111th Pa.

Deaths in the Twenty-Eighth Pennsylvania, who were buried at Hoffman's Farm, at the Hospital near Ward's Springs, under charge of Dr. H. E. Goodman.

Capt. P. F. Laws, Co. C, Sept. 17.
Corp. James D. Travelli, Co. G, Sept. 18.
H. White, Co. B, Sept. 17.
Jacob Muss, Co. E, Sept. 21.
J Hamilton, Co. N, Sept. 19.
J. Shonakee, Co. P, Sept. 18.
Charles Costello, Co. P, Sept. 23.

Killed and buried on the battle-field, 35.

FRENCH'S DIVISION.

Deaths Reported in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

C. Shuttas, Co. B—Sept. 18.
J. Shuttas—Sept. 18.
A. Smith, Co. D—Sept. 18.
J. Weaver, Co. A—Sept. 18.
L. Pender, Co. F—Sept. 25.
S. McNaughten, Co. G—Sept. 26.
H. Van Arsdale, Co. F—Sept. 23.
Joseph Logan—Sept. 19.
A. F. Brownwell, Co. A—Sept. 18.
Lieut. Wm. Delaney, Co. B—Sept. 24.
L. Youngman—Sept. 18.
Fred. Nichols—Sept. 22.
Corp. W. Mountain—Sept. 21.
Sgt. J. Reynolds—Sept. 20.
Corp. W. Boughton, Co. H—Sept. 23.

E. Connor, Co. E 8th Ohio—Typhoid fever, Sept. 28.
7 deaths, names not mentioned.

Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

John Abber—Sept. 24.
John W. Parks—Sept. 22.
Capt. Blinn—on the battle-field.
Henry Garrington—Sept. 20.
H. Kletor, Co. C—Sept. 19.
E. G. Fields, Co. I—Sept. 19.
John Smith, Co. C—Sept. 18.

Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Lieut. E. Ballengen—Sept. 29.
B. F. Baxer—Sept. 27.
J. W. Alford—Sept. 22.
J. Emmery—Sept. 28.

Seventh Virginia Volunteers.

Leymon Lant—Sept. 20.
James Myers—Sept 22.
Hezekiah Shepherd—Sept. 30
J. Hoxe—Sept. 21
G. W. Groves—Sept. 19.
John Wilfong—Sept. 18.
John A. Bibbs—Sept. 18.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volun's.

Chas. F. Myers, Co. F—Sept. 21.
Allen Sparks, Co. R—Sept. 23.
Trav. Grum, Co. G—Sept. 20.

Fourth New-York Volunteers.

John Fischer—Sept. 20.
Wm. Hock—Sept. 22.
— Bloomshine—Sept. 23.

Ed. Watmann, Co. E, 5th Maryland—Sept. 29.

First Delaware Volunteers.

Barney McClusky—on battle-field.
David Laurence—Sept. 18.
Minus Nelson—in other hospital.
James Dixon—ditto.
Tom Scun—ditto.
Phil. Spicer—ditto.
John Walker—ditto.
Alex. Paxter, Co. H—on the field.

One Hundred and Eighth New-York Volunteers.

Maj. G. B. Force—killed.
Lieut. T. B. Tarbox—killed.
G. S. Goff—Sept. 23.
W. DeForest—Sept. 19.
C. Tillottson—Sept. 20.
A. Willis—Sept. 20.
John Huber—Sept. 20.
Henry Kilord—Sept. 20.
R. Steiner—Sept. 29.
S. B. Calley—Killed on the field.
J. McKensey—Sept. 24.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

P. W. Bosman, 8th S. Carolina—Oct. 2.
Lt. Noble, 4th Ala.—Sept. 20.
N. B. Barker, 27th N. Carolina—Sept. 30.
J. L. Lusk, 44th Alabama—Sept. 24.
E. H. Hotterson, 7th N. Carolina—Sept. 20.
Capt. J. C. Beck, Co. G, 27th Georgia—Sept. 21.
— Griffin, Co. G, 27th Georgia—Sept. 21.
A. Crogan, 23d N. C.—Sept. 21.
Unknown man, Co. C, 2d N. Carolina—Sept. 19.
Unknown man, 8th Louisiana—Sept. 20.
B. J. Jackson, 3d N. Carolina—Sept. 20.
J. Suttle, 23d N. C.—Sept. 21.
Two men, unk'n—Sept. 24.
Capt. J. Cook, Co. K, 2d Miss.—Sept 25.
Capt. B. F. Atwood, Co. K, 48th N. C.—Sept. 27.
B. P. Chandoin, 4th Texas—Sept. 28.
W. F. Bailey, Co. D, 23d Georgia—Sept. 29.
Lt. J. Noble, 44th Ala., and six privates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. Dailmann, Co. A, 4th N. York—Sept. 21.
Unknown, 19th Mo.—Sept. 25.

Besides these, there are remaining at this Hospital thirteen rebel privates, and Capt. M. D. Robinson, Co. K, 13th Ala.; Second-Lieut. B. H. Brentley, Co. H, 28th Geo.

Names of Union officers and privates who died at Sedgwick's Division Hospital, up to Sept. 30.

Lieut. James Waterhouse, 1st Texas, at Smoketown, Sept. 30. (Conted.)

Names found on a loose memorandum — Uncertain whether as wounded or dead.

Lieut.-Col. G. M. Bumford, 42d New-York.
First-Lieut. Ponlsett Cooper, 42d New-York.
Capt. Markly, Co. H, 20th New-York.

Died or buried from Hospitals of the 9th Army Corps.

Surgeon Warner's Hospital	17
Surgeon Store's Hospital	16
Surgeon Richard's Hospital	16
Surgeon Leonard's Hospital	31
Surgeon Dimond's Hospital	3
Surgeon Humphrey's Hospital	13
Total	96

Reported by W. W. HOLMES,
Medical Director 9th Army Corps.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN BANKS' CORPS.

The following is the official report:

FIRST DIVISION.

First Brigade.

	Killed.	Wounded.
10th Maine	23	54
46th Pennsylvania Volunteers	6	12
28th New-York Volunteers	2	8
125th Pennsylvania Volunteers	35	111
124th Pennsylvania Volunteers	5	42
128th Pennsylvania Volunteers	25	91
Total First Brigade	96	316
Third Brigade.		
13th New-Jersey Volunteers	7	75
107th New-York	7	51
27th Indiana	18	189
2d Massachusetts	13	57
3d Wisconsin	27	200
Total Third Brigade	72	572
Grand Total First Divison	168	888
		168
Total Killed and Wounded		1,056

SECOND DIVISION.

First Brigade.

	Killed.	Wounded.
28th Pennsylvania Volunteers	35	202
7th Ohio	5	33
5th Ohio	6	42
66th Ohio	1	21
Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery	1	5
Total First Brigade	48	303
Twenty-ninth Ohio not engaged.		
Second Brigade.		
111th Pennsylvania Volunteers	29	81
3d Maryland	1	25
102d New-York	5	27
109th Penn. Vols. and 4th Maine	—	—
Total Second Brigade	35	133
Third Brigade.		
60th New-York Volunteers	4	17
78th New-York Volunteers	8	19
Purnell Legion	3	15
3d Delaware	6	13
1st D. C. Volunteers not engaged	—	—
Total Third Brigade	21	64
Total Second Division	104	500

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.
First Division	168	888
Second Division	104	500
Total	272	1,388
Grand Total		1,660

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The Second Meeting at Springfield—Expenses of the Board—A Small Deficit.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862.

For the second time in the fifty-two years of its istence, the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions holds its annual meeting in this place. It was formally convened at 4 o'clock this afternoon, in the City Hall, Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., the President of the Board, in the chair. But a brief session, and that for purely preliminary business, was held.

The American Board was organized, as your readers know, in 1811. During the first four years of its existence it expended $30,415, averaging $7,603 per year. Its expenditures the fiftieth year of its existence were $362,000. The whole amount received and expended in the half century of its efforts was $8,633,381; seven-eighths was collected in donations, principally at monthly concerts of prayer in the churches. The Board has sent out since its organization, 1,258 missionaries, who have established thirty-nine missions, with two hundred and sixty-nine stations, at which four hundred and fifty-eight native helpers, preachers and pastors are employed as assistants to the missionaries. One hundred and fifty churches have been formed, including fifty-five thousand church members. Three hundred and seventy schools have been established containing more than 10,000 children. The entire income of the past year, (including $14,901 82 from foreign lands,) $247,488 22; legacies, $73,225 85; other sources, $18,366 49, making a total of $339,080 57. Owing to the retrenchments effected by missionaries, and the donations made by English friends directly to them, the expenditures have amounted to only $322,298 64. Wonderful as it may appear in this time of the nation's extremity, the year began with a debt of $27,885 54; it closed with a debt of only $11,103 62.

Seven corporate members have died since the last annual meeting: Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D., Thomas Williams, LL. D., Thos. McAuley, D.D., LL. D., Thomas Snell, D. D., John Wheeler, D. D., Chas. White, D. D., and Hon. Wm. Pennington.

The summary of results for the year gives the following totals:

Number of missions, 20; stations, 110; number of ordained missionaries, 144. Whole number of laborers, 1,075; pages printed the last year, 10,229,200; number of churches, 174; whole number of pupils in the schools, 8,439.

The City Hall, which will hold from 3,000 to 4,000 persons, was literally crowded this evening to hear a powerful and effective sermon from Rev. HENRY SMITH, of Buffalo, N. Y. His text was John 17: 20, 21, and his *subject*, "The Kingdom of God; its unity and its triumph." The principal thought developed and impressed was, *The true missionary spirit in the Church is the measure of her Christian principle.* The sermon, when printed, will undoubtedly be sought for by every one who heard it.

Proceedings of the Second Day—A Vast Crowd—Churches Turned into Lodging-Houses—A Social Reunion.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8.

Weather so warm have we hardly experienced he past Summer—the thermometer ranging at about 80° during almost the 24 hours, and yet train after train brings in its multitudes, till we have, as estimated, about 4,000 strangers in a town of 18,000 inhabitants. On every highway, too, the inhabitants are thronging in. South Hadley sends near 200 Seminary ladies, and Amherst a large delegation from her College. The Union Hall, the Methodist and Episcopal Churches, are used for lodgings, and beds and corners that have been unmolested and unoccupied for half a century, were made conscripts in the good service. Some are sent out of town to Westfield, West-Stockbridge, Chickopee, and I think some as far as Northampton and Hartford, to obtain lodgings. There has seldom, if ever, been so large a meeting of the Board.

After the prayer-meetings held at the North and South Churches, from 8½ to 9½ (each morning), the City Hall is again crowded. Dr. ANDERSON read a very interesting paper on "Native Pastorate and the importance of a Native Ministry." Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, followed him with one of the most elaborate, impartant and satisfactory reports ever offered at an annual meeting. Like the opening of a watch, it developed the workings of the internal machinery and executive management of the Board—a triumphant refutation of all those flimsy objections made against salaried officers and agencies. These reports, appointments of committees, and discussions, occupied the morning hours till 12 o'clock.

During the morning a meeting was held in the First Church by those who could not be accommodated in the Hall. It was addressed by Rev. Mr. BEADLE, of Hartford, formerly of the Syrian Mission; Rev. Mr. PEABODY, of Erzroom; Rev. Mr. POWERS, of Antioch.

At the regular afternoon session, the following resolutions were presented to the Board by Mr. TREAT, one of the Secretaries:

Resolved, That we humbly and gratefully recognise the good hand of our God upon us during the past year, in saving our missions from disastrous curtailment and our finances from serious perplexity; so that, pending a civil war of gigantic and ever-growing dimensions, by placing unexpected gains in one quarter, against unexpected losses in another, He has taught us how easy it is for Him, according to His own good pleasure, to "open rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys."

Resolved, That in the deliverance of our missionaries, among the Dakotas, from a death which seemed so imminent, we find new occasion for thankfulness in Him who is the dwelling place of His people in all generations; and our joy is heightened by the fact that those who befriended them (with so many others) had been turned from their native ferocity by that Gospel of peace and love which we have sent them.

Resolved, That the signal bereavements which have befallen our missionaries within the past year—the ripest experience and the largest attainments lost in a moment, the bright promise of early manhood extinguished by the hand of violence, woman torn away from her ministry of love almost before it was begun—demand a faithful questioning of our aims, our patience and our faith, with earnest supplications in behalf of those who are bearing this burden of sorrow, that their abundant profiting may appear in all their future labors.

Resolved, That the recent weakening of our missionary force, by reason of saddening providences on the one hand, and scanty reinforcements on the other, calls for the immediate concern of the churches, inasmuch as it is clearly unjust to those who are already in the field, (to say nothing of the hazards of the work,) to leave them with increased responsibilities and diminished strength, and cannot be well-pleasing to Him who claims our sons and our daughters, our silver and our gold, as all His own.

Resolved, That to this end we earnestly appeal to the patrons of the Board to give of their substance with unabated cheerfulness and liberality, carefully scrutinizing every temptation to omit or lessen their offerings, in the full conviction that as Christ is Head over all things to the Church, so the interests of His kingdom take the precedency of all others.

Before their adoption these resolutions were followed by very interesting addresses by Rev. Dr. ASA D SMITH, Rev. Mr. TREAT, Rev. EDWIN BLISS, of Constantinople and Rev. DANIEL BLISS, of Syria.

A Necrological Report of the Missionaries of the Board for the past year was presented by Rev. Dr. WOOD, one of the secretaries of the Board. From this document it appears that there have been 17 deaths among the missionaries during the year, 9 males and 8 females. Dr. BRIDGMAN, for thirty-three years in China, died on the 2d of November, 1861; on the 18th, Mr. BREATH, the printer of the Nestorian mission for twenty-one years; Mrs. MCKINNEY, fifteen years among the Zulus; Mr. SHIPMAN of the Sandwich Islands; Mrs. POWERS of central Turkey, on the 2d of January, 1862; Mrs. IRELAND of the Zulu mission in June; on the same day at Ahmednuggur, Mrs. FARREN. Dr. DWIGHT, by a railroad accident in this country, after thirty-two years of labor in Turkey; Mrs. ANDREWS of the Sandwich Islands; Mrs. WILLEY of the Cherokee mission; Mrs. DOANE of the Micronesian mission; B. C. MEIGS, of the Ceylon mission of forty-two years; Dr. JEWETT, while returning to his field in eastern Turkey; Mr. DUNMORE, of Armenian mission was killed while acting as chaplain in the army; Rev. Messrs. COFFING of Aintab, and MERRIAM, were both killed in the early summer. This is an unusual record of deaths. The average is about six each year.

Those who could not be accommodated in the hall this afternoon, were invited to the First Church to listen to addresses by several Missionaries. Rev. Mr. COAN, of Oroomiah, Persia; Rev. Mr. VAN LENNEP, from Turkey, and Rev. Mr. CHANDLER, of South Africa, made spirited speeches.

A social reunion of the returned Missionaries, their friends, and the friends of the Board, was held this evening. The seats were chiefly removed from the hall, so that those present could meet, circulate freely and enjoy that free social and Christian intercourse which would be impossible in other circumstances.

Among those present, I noticed Rev. Mr. Van Lennep, of Turkey; Rev. Mr. Coan, of Oroomiah; Rev. Edwin Bliss, of Constantinople; Rev. Daniel Bliss, of Syria; Rev. William Eddy, of Syria; Rev. Mr. Chandler, of Southern India; and Rev. Mr. Bushnell, of Western Africa, and others.

The Third Day—American Missionaries Appealing to British Consuls—Open Handed Liberality.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 9, 1862.

Morning prayer-meetings were held as usual at 8½ o'clock at three churches, which were fully attended and deeply interesting. Perhaps the most important meeting of the Session was held this morning in the City Hall.

The last two resolutions presented by Dr. ANDERSON for the action of the Board were taken up and made the subject of remark. That referring to the defense of American Missionaries by American Consuls occupied considerable time of the meeting. The discussion elicited the fact that in some instances the Missionaries had been obliged to make application to British consuls for protection.

The finances of the Board elicited many thrilling appeals. Mr. GRIFFITH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., urged the great importance of the *present* action of the Board, as we do not know what the year may bring forth.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of Brooklyn, urged the great importance of having the Board free from debt at the close of the annual meeting; that it would require $75,000 to pay the cost of exchange on the amount raised last year. He pledged $5,000 for the coming year.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, impressed the importance of securing funds while money is plenty.

JOHN TAPPAN, Esq., of Boston, for thirty-four years a member of the Prudential Committee, said he had been a peace man for forty years, but the war had electrified him; he had sent six grandsons to the army as a peace offering, and fourteen more were anxious to go. That the debt might be removed, he would be one of ten to cancel it.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of New-York, made a characteristic address.

WM. E. DODGE, Esq., of New-York, was loudly called for by the audience. His response was thrilling and effective. The debt, he said, was nothing. The *future* was far the most important. Perhaps $450,000 was all that was best to attempt now. He would rather have it $500,000. We ought to advance $50,000 a year. He would contribute to this object $10,000, or double it, if required. The movement must be *onward*.

Rev. Mr. CLARK, of Ohio, Dr. PATON, and others spoke.

The Board adjourned to meet at 4½ P. M.

Communion services were held in three churches in the afternoon, and still multitudes were obliged to leave, and a prayer-meeting was held at the same hour in the City Hall.

At the appointed hour the Board assembled. The Special Committee on the native pastorate reported favorably to the object, urging the missionaries to train up young men on the ground, and let the native churches understand that at the earliest possible moment they must rely on native pastors. Much has been saved to the Board already by this course, and more may be hereafter.

The subject of a memorial to the Government for the protection of Missionaries in Turkey was presented in a revised form, but was finally laid on the table. After the business session, there was a gathering of Missionaries, their families and those under appointment. Over a hundred were present, and a thrilling meeting was held. A full meeting of mothers was also held in the vestry of the Baptist Church at 5 o'clock. Those present expressed a deep interest in the Board, and considered the importance of consecrating their children to the cause of missions.

MEETINGS IN THE EVENING.

The churches and the City Hall were crowded again in the evening, to listen to remarks from Dr. CHICKERING, Dr. HOPKINS, Dr. MILLS, Mr. LINDLEY, of the Zulu Mission, Mr. GULICK, of the Micronesian Mission, Dr. BLISS, of the Syrian Mission.

There were present during the day and evening eighteen Missionaries from different parts of the world.

The Parting Meeting—$450,000 to be Raised the Present Year.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The parting meeting was held this morning at 9 o'clock in the City Hall, which was again crowded to its fullest capacity.

Most interesting addresses were made. Dr. BACON introduced a resolution in reference to the State of the country, deprecating the unhappy war in which we are involved, urging the President of the United States to employ every lawful means to crush the rebellion and to bring to an end the system of Slavery. This was passed unanimously without debate. Mr. DODGE introduced a resolution proposing to raise $450,000 for the coming year. Mr. DODGE, Dr. PATON, Dr. SMITH, of New-York, Dr. BINGHAM, Dr. WORCESTER and Mr. STODDARD spoke on this resolution, which was finally adopted.

The last hour, from 10 to 11 o'clock, was occupied by farewell addresses from Mr. MUNYAN, of the Mahratta Mission, and Mr. LINDLEY, of the Zulu Mission. Dr. HOPKINS, President of the Board, stated that 2,700 were entertained at the hotels, and 2,000 in families—in all, 5,000, entertained by all denominations. More than 3,000 communicants, he said, were yesterday in the churches. Rev. Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Springfield, made the closing address.

The next meeting of the Board was appointed to be held at Rochester, N. Y.

Is Gen. Wadsworth an Aristocrat?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been surprised to see the labored efforts of your neighbor, the *Herald*, to excite a prejudice against Gen. WADSWORTH, by charging him with being an "aristocrat." His alleged aristocracy has been the burden of several editorials, lately, in that Journal, and, unless I have always misconceived the meaning of the term, there is no gentleman in the country less amenable to it than Gen. WADSWORTH.

I have had very excellent opportunities to judge the character and disposition of Gen. W. from an association of several months in camp, where, if ever, your *real* "aristocrat," under the protection and authority of rank, is a palpable and distinct entity. He rises immeasurably above the private soldier, and as far above all subordinate officers as the full measure of his superior rank, added to his quantum of "aristocracy," will carry him. The shoulder-strap is pretty certain to develop any innate aristocracy its wearer may possess, and it seldom manifests itself in words of kindness and deeds of unassuming thoughtfulness and benevolence toward the private soldier.

The first time I saw Gen. WADSWORTH he was performing the part of the good Samaritan to some nine hundred cold, hungry and thirsty soldiers—none of whom he knew, and I presume that not one of whom he had ever met before. They had just concluded their first march of fifteen miles, and having reached their destination at 10 o'clock of a raw November night, they found themselves in a strange locality and unable to procure even an armfull of wood. The first friendly voice that greeted them was Gen. WADSWORTH'S, and he had fuel and hot coffee in abundance furnished to them. He did not turn his work of kindness over to his Staff, but personally superintended, and only left the men when he was assured they were properly provided for. Many a poor fellow went to sleep that night blessing Gen. WADSWORTH and congratulating himself that his regiment had been assigned to the General's brigade, and I never yet have seen the man who has lost the good opinion he formed of his General that night.

Through all of last Winter Gen. WADSWORTH was not only the commander, but also the ever vigilant friend of the men in his brigade. There was no matter too trivial for his ready personal attention, if it concerned the health or comfort of his command. From the guard-house to the kitchen he required the health and comfort of the private soldier to be consulted in every arrangement and detail.

The writer of this has accompanied Gen. WADSWORTH through the entire camp at 4 o'clock of a Winter morning, examining the quarters of the men to see if they were kept properly ventilated during the night. And again, I have often seen him standing in the snow and mud directing the men how to build rude fire-places and chimneys to warm their tents. He was the instructor, adviser and friend of the men who were under his command, and many tears were shed when they took leave of him, as their Commanding General, near Centreville, last March.

If these acts, and such as these, denote the aristocrat, then Gen. WADSWORTH is one. But if the question should be submitted to the men who served under him, they would unanimously render a very different verdict.

Respectfully yours, T. B. G.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862.

FROM THE SOUTH.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT CONDEMNED.

We have received a Charleston *Courier* of Sept 30, and a Savannah *Republican* of Sept. 24. The information which they bring is rather out of date, but they furnish a few items of interest.

The *Courier* advertises English dry goods, ginghams, bareges, long cloths, spool thread, &c., &c., and also drugs, such as quinine, castor oil, &c., &c., showing that the blockade is still run to some purpose.

The telegraphic columns of the *Courier* are occupied with announcements of the capture of Harper's Ferry, and of the advance of Sonewall Jackson upon Harrisburgh, to which it adds the premature announcement that "the hour of retaliation has come." Editorially it discusses, at most tedious length, the relations of the State Convention and the Executive Council. One of these articles opens with this startling paragraph:

"From our stand-point, we see despotism and the overthrow of our Republican Government, in the prolonged existence and administrative character and acts of the Convention, and usurpation and tyranny, in the domination of its unconstitutional bantling, the Executive Council. We hold great principles to be at stake, and, while we deny all imputations on motive, and admit the personal merit and patriotism of the individuals composing the two bodies, we feel it to be our duty to call by their right names and to denounce and hold up to public reprobation usurpation, despotism and tyranny."

An auction sale of merchandise came off at Charleston on Sept. 19, at which the following prices were realized: Gum Arabic, 65 cents per pound; glue, 70 to 80 cents per pound; gum opium, $41 per pound; quinine, $16 to $17 75 per ounce; spool cotton, $4 25 to $4 75 per dozen; men's pegged boots, $15 50 per pair.

The following extracts, which we make from these papers, will be of interest:

THE DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON.

From the Courier, Sept. 30.

We were one among a party of highly gratified and delighted excursionists, who, prompted by curiosity as well as a desire to possess ourselves of a better knowledge of the efficiency of our harbor defences, paid a visit a few days ago to a noted and prominent military post, occupying a position in full view and within easy coöperating distance of nearly every fortified point on the surroundings of our beautiful harbor. It is scarcely possible, within the range of easy vision, to place one's eye on any prominent spot that is not frowning with ordnance of the most approved and destructive character. As auxiliaries to the effectiveness of these enemy deterring fortifications, there are also obstructions and destructives, movable and fixed, seen and unseen, which altogether begets a confidence in those possessing a knowledge of their character that that leads irresistibly to the conclusion that superior engineering skill has made, and is making our city more and more impregnable to the attack or attacks of that vandal horde, who, we know, owes us an undying grudge for having made them once and again kiss the bitter rod of defeat and humiliation within our precincts. A fire, north, south, east and west, direct, cross, plunging and concentrated, with other formidable hindrances, and before getting out of the range of these engines of destruction of one line of fortifications, running directly within range of a dozen others, would, in the opinion of those of experience, render the situation of any foe, in an attack on Charleston, extremely hazardous, if not, perhaps, wholly inextricable. To officers and friends who have placed us under obligations by their kindness and courtisies on this pleasant trip, we tender our thanks.

COTTON OWNED BY FOREIGNERS.

The following copy of a note from the British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, says the Savannah *Republican*, settles a question in respect to which there has been considerable discussion:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1862.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government have considered, in connection with the law advisers of the Crown, Mr. Consul Bunch's dispatch of May 12, and Mr. Consul Molyneux's dispatch of May 10, inclosing copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of State of the so-styled Confederate States to a mercantile firm, respecting the destruction, in the presence of the enemy, of cotton held by foreigners, and I have consequently been induced by Earl Russell to direct you to give advice in the following sense to any of Her Majesty's subjects whose property may be destroyed in those States:

It is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that foreigners being the proprietors of cotton in the Southern States, will have no ground of complaint against the *de facto* Government of those States if cotton should be destroyed with the sanction of that Government, and for the purpose of preventing its falling into the hands of the opposing forces. This is one of the liabilities to which foreigners are exposed who hold property in a State which is carrying on a war. Should, however, the Confederate States hereafter attain the position of a recognized kingdom or confederation, the losses thus occasioned to foreigners might form a fair and reasonable ground of appeal to the equitable consideration of the Government so established, and it will therefore be desirable that the best and most authentic evidences should be preserved of the true ownership of the property which may be thus destroyed.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) WM. STUART,
H. B. M. *Chargé d'Affaires*, Washington.
James Magee, Esq., etc., Mobile.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

From the Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist.

There seems to be no end to the abuses of the Conscription act. We learn, on good authority, that the scene presented at Camp Randolph, in this State, is, in many instances, truly heartrending. *Men totally unfit for the duties af camp-life, and much less capable of enduring the fatigues of a march, are now congregated there preparatory to being placed in the ranks of the Confederate army.* Is this the object of the Conscription law? Was that law enacted for the purpose of testing the loyalty of the Southern people, and ascertaining how much they could or would suffer for the great cause in which they are engaged? Or was it simply for the purpose of filling up the dwindling ranks of the army, and reinforcing our troops in the field? If it was for the former object, well, indeed, has it succeeded; for, patiently, and almost cheerfully have the poor unfortunates—the weak and the infirm—submitted to its enforcement, and given themselves up to the enrolling officers, *as willing victims to an unnecessary tyranny.* But we do not, we cannot, believe that such was the object of the war. It was, no doubt, intended to fill up the ranks of broken regiments, and to retain in the service the six months' and twelve months' men, whose terms were about to expire. These objects it has, in a great measure, fulfilled. Why now increase its rigors and enforce its provisions with a severity that would indicate an unwillingness on the part of the people to sustain the cause in which they are engaged? So far as Georgia is concerned, we repel the foul insinuations as a base slander and gross injustice. Our people are ready and willing to give all, to sacrifice all, on the altar of their country's independence. *Why, then, should the weak and the infirm be dragged from their homes to do military duty? Of what use, pray, will such soldiers be in the army?* Instead of reinforcing and strengthening the army, they will only weaken it, impede its progress and render its defeat easy to the enemy.

Why, then, does not Congress take cognizance of this matter? It is the guardian of the people's rights and liberties; and, if it does not take immediate steps to require Adjutant-General Cooper to revoke his cruel order, it will be false to its high trusts, and false to every principle of right and justice. The order of the Adjutant-General is not only cruel and unjust, but it is illegal—being contrary to military law. If it is not revoked, then it will be unnecessary to retain examining physicians in the service—their services can be entirely dispensed with, for any enrolling officer will be able to judge for himself whether a conscript has both arms cut off, one leg gone, or is dying with the consumption; for really these are almost the only bodily defects which will now exempt a man from conscription.

We hope that the Press will speak out on this subject; that the Governors of the States will take some interest in the oppression the people are subjected to; and that Congress will hasten to adopt such legislation on the subject as will require the Adjutant-General and his enrolling officers to govern themselves by the "rules of war" in respect to medical examinations, as they are obliged to do in all other respects. It will be better for the people and better for the cause.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

The Columbia *South Carolinian* reports:

After some successful amendments, and many abortive attempts, the following substitute (by Mr. Inglis) to the ordinance which was reported by the majority of the Committee of Seven, was passed on Wednesday:

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the "Ordinance for strengthening the Executive Department during the exigencies of the present war," ratified in Convention the 7th day of January, A. D., 1862, shall be amended as follows:

SEC. 1. The term of office of those members of the Executive Council who were chosen by this Convention shall expire on the second Monday in December next, and the vacancies thus occurring may be filled by the General Assembly, by joint ballot of the two Houses, any free white adult male citizen being eligible, and a majority of all the votes cast being necessary to an election.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall communicate to the General Assembly, on the first day of the next session thereof, full information concerning the transactions of the Council, from the first day of the present session of this Convention until the time of the said communication, and also of the condition of every Department, and shall lay before the General Assembly the record of all the proceedings of the Governor and Council during the same time. This communication shall especially inform the General Assembly of every instance in which any act of the General Assembly has been or shall have been, prior to that time, modified or suspended by the action of the Governor and Council, and the reason therefor, and the General Assembly shall have authority to review, repeal or modify such proceedings of the Governor and Council, or any of them, as to it shall seem proper.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall have power by act of the Legislature to modify the Constitution of the Executive Council, by reducing the number thereof, or restricting the powers conferred thereupon by the ordinance of this Convention, or wholly to abolish the said Executive Council.

SEC. 4. This Convention shall cease and be dissolved upon the expiration of two full years from the date of its original organization, to wit, on the 17th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, but may, in the meantime, be assembled upon the call of the President, or in case of his death or absence from the State, or in case of his inability to act, by the Committee of Five, appointed at the last session of this Convention for this purpose, or by a majority of them, or the survivors or survivor of such majority, and shall be assembled upon the united demand, in writing, of a majority of the members of this Convention at the time of such demand.

SALT.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.

The Yankees still continue exhibitions of malevolence toward our salt manufactures on the coast. Mr. J. Downer, of Muscogee County, in this State, represents that he left St. Andrew's Bay on last Wednesday week, where he had been engaged in the manufacture of salt. When he was about twenty miles distant from the works, on the next day, he was overtaken by parties from the salt works, who informed him that the Yankees had broken in upon them, and laid waste their entire works. They destroyed their kettles, threw most of the salt into the bay, stole all the negroes they could find, and took several of the white men prisoners, thus breaking up the works entirely. It is hoped that our leaders now on the borders of the enemy's territory will remember these little acts of kindness, and mete out to the vandals the full measure of retaliation.

SALT, AND SALT FOR THE POOR.—The salt extortioners of Richmond, the *Enquirer* says, are likely hereafter to have a dull time of it in that city, the Corporate authorities having provided sufficient for family use, which is distributed at five cents per pound (instead of forty.)

The same paper states that Mr. Sampson P. Jones goes ahead of this, and will give a gallon to the family of every soldier.

FROM NASHVILLE.

From the Chattanooga Rebel, Sept. 30.

From a gentleman who left Nashville last Saturday we learn that fifty-five regiments of Buell's command crossed the Cumberland River at that place ten days ago, but it was not known whether they went toward the mouth of the Cumberland River or to Bowling Green.

A rumor was prevalent in Nashville that Buell had encountered the forces of Gen. Bragg in the vicinity of Bowling Green; but nothing authentic or positive is known.

Gen. Thomas' Division still remained at Nashville, and is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 15,000 men; but everything went to indicate the early departure of this body of troops from the place. This is but the rear guard of Buell's army.

Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Rosecrans' force.

Andy Johnson is reported as having given himself up to liquor, and remains in his room almost all the time. He made a speech last week, in which he told the people if they insisted on it, and were disposed to be the slaves of Jeff. Davis, he would wash his hands of every effort to reclaim them. His speech is said to have been full of profanity, and was the outburst of passion and drunkenness. Among other things, he said that if the rebels took Nashville, they would find his remains under the ruins of the capitol.

THE FORT PULASKI GARRISON.

From the Savannah Republican, Sept. 24.

We had the pleasure of welcoming home, yesterday morning, most of the officers of the Fort Pulaski garrison—the others having gone to visit their families in different parts of the State. In Sandusky, their trunks, &c., were broken open, and articles of considerable value taken, notwithstanding an assurance that they would be taken care of. We are under obligations for late Western papers.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 30.

FROM THE BAR.—At sunrise of Thursday, 18th, eight steamers and two schooners were in sight. Through the day boats from the fleet were engaged in sounding from "overall" into the "North Channel."

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

GEN. TILGHMAN VS. GEN. PILLOW.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 21, 1862.

Major-Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, present:

It has been represented to me from reliable sources that at a gathering of the citizens at Clarksville, Tenn., in February last, you made use of language directly reflecting upon me as a soldier and an officer, as connected with the defence of Fort Henry.

A proud consciousness of having performed my whole duty to my Government, not only will not permit me to allow my name to rest under even a breath of censure. You will, therefore, be kind enough to state in writing, whether or not I am to consider your remarks made at Clarksville as intended to reflect upon my conduct as an officer or a soldier.

LLOYD TILGHMAN,
Brigadier-General P. A. C. S.

GEN. PILLOW'S REPLY.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 31, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Tilghman, C. S. A.:

Your note of to-day, stating that you had been informed that I had made use of remarks in February last, reflecting upon you as a soldier and an officer, in conducting the defence of Fort Henry, is received.

In reply, I state that at the time and place referred to, I made a few brief remarks expressive of the conviction then upon my mind, that the works at Fort Henry were prematurely surrendered.

This conviction was forced from information which I then believed to be true. Subsequently, and while at Fort Donelson, I received from Major Gilmer, Engineer on duty with you at Fort Henry, and present during the assault on that post, a statement of facts and of the circumstances connected with its defence, which satisfied my mind that my first information was incorrect—and that the work could not have long withstood so vigorous an assault. It is proper to say that when my remarks were made, I had no unkind personal feelings toward you, but were the result of a conviction based upon erroneous information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GID. J. PILLOW, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

A MUTINY.

From the Vicsburgh Whig, Sept. 20.

This community was yesterday startled and pained to hear of the death of Capt. B. S. Tappan, Jr., killed in an attempt to quell a mutiny among a party of his men, on Bayou Lafourche, five or six miles from Thibadeaux, Louisiana. They had barricaded their camp and defied their officers. He, with a Captain and Lieutenant, went boldly into the camp, and both were instantly shot. The murderers were a wild set of oystermen and boatmen—men without manliness or magnanimity. They immediately took refuge under the gunboats of the enemy, with whom they had a concerted plan of treachery. The loyal soldiers and people have turned out to take the wretches, designing to deal with them as with wild beasts. Tappan was a member of the Convention of Louisiana when the State seceded, and at the time of his death a member of the Legislature. He was formerly District-Attorney of the City of New-Orleans. As a distinguished lawyer and public speaker, and no less a patriot and soldier, the people of his own city and State will lament his death. This community, among whom he once resided, will share the feeling, and none will fail to sympathize with his father, Gen. B. S. Tappan, of this city, in the loss of a noble and affectionate son. Capt. Tappan left a wife and six children to mourn his loss.

MRS. LINCOLN'S SISTERS.

From the Atlanta Confederacy.

On Monday last, we observed three beautiful ladies promenading Whitehall-street, and were informed that two of them were sisters of Mrs. President Abe Lincoln. The ladies we saw, we are pleased to know, are second to none in patriotic devotion to the South. They reside in Selma, Alabama. If Old Abe's wife is half as handsome as her fair sisters of the sunny South, it is not strange she is so much admired by the Yankees.

PRICE'S DEFEAT.

From the Memphis Appeal, Sept. 26.

A rumor prevailed on the streets this forenoon, that Gen. Price had sustained a serious defeat at the hands of Rosecrans, on Monday, and that we had lost largely in killed and wounded. We have diligently labored to trace the intelligence to some reliable source, but have been unable to do so.

Stopping Supplies for the Rebels.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 30, 1862.

SIR: In view of the ease with which improper supplies may reach disloyal parties, aiding or abetting the rebellion, from the eastern shore of Maryland, and adjacent sections, you are directed, in your actions under the regulations concerning internal and coastwise intercourse, promulgated August 28, ultimo, to pay strict attention to the boundary lines therein subscribed, and you will grant no permit or clearance, for shipment of goods to the sections specified, until all the parties interested or concerned in the proposed shipment, shall have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. This you will regard as applying to each person, or each individual member of the firm from whom the goods may be brought, or proposing to make the shipment, whether as principal or agent, and the owner, master, or agent of the means of transportation to be used, as well as the consignee or prospective recipient of the goods proposed to be shipped.

In granting permits or clearances for the eastern shore of Maryland, you will exercise the greatest vigilance, to prevent the shipment of improper articles, and the shipment of anything in greater quantities, either by the frequency of permission or the amount allowed to be shipped at any one time, than are ordinarily required for family consumption, and refuse all clearances where you have reason to believe the proposed shipments are *intended for* or *may* reach disloyal parties, aiding or abetting the rebellion. Very respectfully, S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Wm. B. Thomas, Esq., Collector, Philadelphia.

GEN. MORGAN'S MARCH.

The Evacuation of Cumberland Gap, and the March to the Ohio.

Extracts from the Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

There is in this a singular fact in reference to dates. The rebel Gen. Stevenson wrote the order for the destruction of tents, property—everything—belonging to the Confederacy, at the Gap, on the 17th day of June. On the 18th, Gen. Morgan and his division marched in and took possession of its ruins. On the 17th of September, Gen. Morgan issued a very similar order, and on the 18th, Stevenson again possessed it! Both, I presume, left for fear of starvation. However, it is presumed that Gen. Morgan had orders to evacuate, or he would not have done so till the pangs of hunger were much greater than were experienced by any previous to our march.

All the property that could not be conveniently brought away was destroyed. No artillery was left behind but four siege pieces, and those were rendered useless except as gun metal, to be recast. All accessible roads to the Gap were mined and blockaded. The sick were left with plenty of medicines, thirty days' provisions, and the care of a good surgeon, and plenty of nurses.

We marched by the way of Cumberland Ford to Flat Lick, where we made our first encampment. The next day the army was divided—one part moved on the Goose Creek road, and the other by Striking Creek road. On Saturday we arrived at Manchester, in Clay County. Here, on Sunday evening, we witnessed a military execution. During Monday and Tuesday we were on the road to Proctor, Ousley County. Here the rebels burned the flour mill. We found the people without bread. On Wednesday and Thursday we were on the road from Proctor, through Kempton, Wolfe County, to Hazel Green.

* * * * *

The country through which we have traveled has been "a dry and thirsty land." Every day our soldiers have replenished their canteens from stagnant pools. From one principal point of this hill country of Kentucky to another, there are at least two roads. The older one lying through the valleys and running up ravines, the other keeping the ridge—or what many Western men call the divides—the elevation separating the water falling into different streams and rivers. Sometimes the brigade with which I traveled took the ridge, and at other times the valley. The valleys contain the greater part of the dwellings. Few have any wells; the greater part depend on springs near the base of the hills. The entire country is heavily timbered with oak, chestnut, beech, pitch-pine, and other varieties common to the West. The soil is thin and sandy, but produces good crops of corn, and cornfed pork, and the people live, thrive and are contented on hog and hominy. But to return to the war aspects of our narrative.

A SURPRISE.

A small body of cavalry had been watching our movements, and hovering on our flanks and rear for some time. Soon after we left Hazel Green—where but two families had the reputation of being for the Union—a rumor came from the front that a rebel force of several thousand was preparing to dispute our progress. Indeed, the impression was quite extended that a battle was imminent. We knew that we were near the line of the State road leading from Virginia to Lexington *via* Mount Sterling. We had learned that troops had been passing through West Liberty, Morgan County, and we had reasons for anticipating a combination of rebel hosts at that point. The impression, therefore, was easily made that a force was in front. That an attack was actually made upon our advance, passed along the line, from regiment to regiment. Every man passed eagerly forward, straining his ear to catch the first sharp crack of the rifle; but no such sound came, but on the contrary, looking off to our right, up came Quartermaster Stubbs shouting that we were attacked in the rear. The halt and the double-quick to the rear of two or three regiments, was but the work of a minute, but the enemy had caught a prize and were out of sight before the alarm was given. The Twenty-second Kentucky was in the rear—two companies formed the rear guard. Following them was a drove of near a hundred beeves. When the report passed along the line that an attack was made on our front, the gallant Twenty-second pushed on, anxious to be in the fray if possible. Even the rear guard became considerably advanced beyond the cattle. The rebel cavalry, lying in ambush, seized this favorable moment and dashed in upon the cattle, shot and mortally wounded two of the drivers, turned and successfully drove off the entire herd. Before even the rear guard was aware of their proximity they were beyond rifle shot.

Friday night the brigade encamped in line of battle a few miles in advance of our late catastrophe. There was, however, no confusion or anxiety manifest except for something to eat. On Saturday, our road being through a ravine, we moved with great caution. Skirmishers lined the hill-sides, and every man was at his post. The impression was quite general near me, that we were to meet a large force at West Liberty.

As we entered a very narrow valley filled with tall corn, the only opening through which was a narrow winding road, and beyond which was a seldom-traveled cross-road leading up several valleys to the right and left—just in the narrowest part of the valley the advance suddenly discovered a large body of the enemy's cavalry—and Major Kershner, of the Sixteenth Ohio, which had the advance, thinks there was a brigade of infantry—drawn up in line of battle. The guard under Capt. Muse (of the Sixteenth) instantly formed and fired with great rapidity. The guard advanced rapidly by the hill-side and kept up a brisk firing, till they expended eight or ten shots. Major Kershner immediately formed his regiment, and called for the artillery. Within a very few minutes wagons made a pathway, and a battery was planted, and shot and shell by the volley came over our heads, whistling like fiends. All the firing was rapid, precise and fine. The enemy had unobstructed paths and roadways by which to escape, and he disappeared as mysteriously and as suddenly as he had sprung up before us.

Five riderless horses were found galloping about. A fine mule, with a case of surgical instruments, sabre and canteen, was captured, and two horses lay dead, shot by rifle balls. If any of the enemy were killed or wounded it is not known. No casualty occurred among us.

Having shelled the fields and woods before us, we advanced toward the centre of Morgan County, and arrived at West Liberty, the seat of justice, about an hour after dusk, without any further obstructions, Gen. Morgan and Staff, and one of the other brigades, having preceded us.

By the dawn of the Lord's day we saw a wretched-looking, dilapidated county-seat. Half the houses without inhabitants; nearly all of them with broken windows and a woe-begone aspect. Ten days previously Humphrey Marshall had passed through toward Mt. Sterling, with a brigade of rebels. Between rebel marauders and starving Federal soldiers, the country in the immediate vicinity was comparatively stripped of everything eatable. The army remained at West Liberty long enough to kill twenty head of cattle, and for each man to get a slice of beef, and still further to lighten knapsacks and wagons, that nothing not absolutely necessary should impede our onward progress.

MARCH CONTINUED.

On Sunday evening we entered on our march down the Licking, which flows through West Liberty, when there is any water to mount above its sands;—and such sands as form the road along its tortuous banks! My feet yet ache and burn at the bare remembrance of those marches.

Monday our march was in a deep, hot valley, occasionally crossing a sharp spur of a hill. These sands and these rocks and hills had drunk no water for near two months. Columns and clouds of dust, finer than the finest flour, rise at every foot-fall. It covers you—it fills your eyes, and they burn and itch; you wipe and rub them, and you add more dust. It fills your nose and mouth and throat—you thirst and get nothing but stagnant, tepid water; but on you tramp, tramp, tramp. There is a Colonel gnawing a half-roasted ear of corn—a Major begging a hard sour apple from a negro servant; another officer thankfully accepting a couple of small, cold potatoes from some black boy who had been more successful in foraging than himself. Yet no one murmurs or complains. Maps, however, are in great demand—even a poor, mean thing called the war map, that gives you as vague an idea of our route as a Chinese map does of the countries of the barbarians. Every one is calculating the distance to the Ohio River. Shall we make it at Catlettsburgh, Greenupsburgh or Portsmouth? No one answers by authority, and on, on we marched. Shoes, though good for a month to come, give way. Men stop by the wayside to tie up the soles again and again, but soon have to abandon them, and on they tramp, jocosely telling how hard they can kick the rocks.

BLOCKADE.

On Tuesday we reached the head-waters of the Little Sandy—rather the channel in which the water sometimes runs. The people tell us we are within fifty miles of the Ohio River. But one old gentleman—a resident of the country for thirty years—adds, "But out of 350 voters in this district, there are but 33 true Washington Union men." He adds: "My horses are hid in the woods to save them; two of my sons have been taken prisoners; but three others, and my son-in law, are now ahead of you among your guides, and they know every wolf path in these mountains." Seeing a young man in the army, who had lived in that vicinity, after saluting him, he added, "James, they have robbed your father—your horse is gone—they have got nine horses from your family."

We now entered roads and pathways peculiarly suited for blockading. The road lay along the bed of a stream with high precipitous banks of sandstone. Most of these cliffs were arching, and large trees growing over their extreme edges. In some places, for miles, you could see no crevice up which a body of men could scale them. Here we anticipated an ambush; for a few hundred men might stop the progress of ten thousand. The rebels did their best to stop up our pathway. They cut down huge trees, and blocked up all the narrow passes; and on the hill sides—after we had left the ravines—here, too, the great oaks were across our road. The hill was too steep to go around them, and they must be cut and thrown out of the way. Bridges were burned across deep ravines and new roads must be cut down and up both banks. Every now and then sharp skirmishing, and a smart-looking young rebel and his horse brought in, and most solemnly would he assert that he belonged merely to the advance guard of an army of at least fourteen thousand men, under Gens. Smith and Marshall, who were ready to give us a warm reception at Grayson. I think some, even among the officers, credited these reports; others again could not see why such persistent efforts were made to prevent our advance, if they in such force wished to meet us. However, no one appeared alarmed, for every man was anxious to clear the roads and to advance as rapidly as possible.

Thus we plodded on all of Tuesday and Wednesday. During the night Gen. Morgan entered Grayson, and on Thursday morning and during the day, hot, dry, dusty and thirsty as it was, the entire army also entered Grayson, the county seat of Carter County.

Not an enemy was to be seen; not a single dog barked. The blockaders all skedaddled at 4 o'clock P. M. the day before.

At Grayson we got as much corn as we could eat. For more than eight-and-forty hours we had been on even a short allowance of corn.

GREENUPSBURGH, Ky., Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

Yesterday afternoon the entire army of Cumberland Gap marched out of Grayson, on the road to this place. Much of the road lies along the banks of the Little Sandy, and deep and hot the sand was, sure enough. In some places the road was a narrow shelf within the river banks. Here they had to be cut wider and strengthened to permit the safe passage of the artillery. Thus the progress of the entire army was for a time retarded; but good progress was made before midnight. The moon shone with a silvery brightness, and the air was unusually warm. Hunger, fatigue and sore feet compelled many to coil up under a bush or by the wayside before the bugle sounded for a halt. Such, at least, was the experience of your correspondent. The dry sand worked into his shoes and so scoured and burned his oft blistered feet, that for fifteen consecutive days had known no rest, that for once, and for the first time during the march, he acknowledged himself conquered, tired out, used up, gone up, or any other cant phrase that indicates entire physical exhaustion. Down he threw himself on the rough, hard ground, under an old pear tree standing out alone in a waste and barren field. The ground had been tramped and rolled by hoof and body of all domestic animals from time immemorial. There he lay and slept though the heavens gathered blackness and the rain fell—there he tried to find rest, though the ants crawled all over him and sought shelter from the rain in his clothes and even in his scanty hair, till a large proportion of the entire army had passed on before.

Friday morning dawned dull and overcast. Soon the rain was renewed, and down it poured till all were well drenched—till the dusty roads became muddy, slippery path-ways. Rain was so great a stranger that few complained. No one had a clean, well-starched shirt or a cravat to mourn over; and not one hat in an army of twelve thousand could be made any worse by a good shower.

With feet weary and worn, with muscles tired and stiff, on, on we tramped till the sound went along the line, "Only ten miles to the Ohio River!" Soon after, when its hills began to loom up in the distance, a witty officer of the General's Staff remarked to your correspondent, pointing ahead, "There, Items, there is God's country!" "Yes," I responded, "there is indeed, God's country once more!"

Soon after, the blistered, tired feet that had lagged in the rear, began to come up to the front, and even those who, at one time, thought they could travel no further, took the advance, and walked with a firm, steady tread, into the little village of Greenupsburgh as though they had rested for a full month.

Here, for the first time, true Unionism took on its true, natural, genuine intelligence. Near the village the first thing that attracted my attention and moved my heart was the appearance of a gentleman leading out his children. A fine little girl stepped forward waving the old stripes and stars as the Forty-second Ohio unrolled its two beautiful banners. Then were heard the first hearty cheers. A little further on, the ladies brought water from the well, and in person waited on the tired soldiery. Arriving in town, we soon found that the ladies were baking bread—not ordinary loaves, but nice fine cakes, such as Kentucky ladies delight to spread before chosen guests. One lady, a Mrs. Ross, baked more than 200 pounds of fine flour, and then, as though regretful that it was not better, spread it out before the Twenty-sixth Brigade, anxious still to do more. How much she and others did for the other three brigades, your correspondent cannot record. The reader cannot imagine how well that bread tasted—he can never know until he has, without a mouthful of good bread, marched sixteen days and nights with but irregular halts and rests, often more annoying than marching. I would name other ladies, but I heard only that of Mrs. Ross.

THE MARCH INTO GREENUPSBURGH is noteworthy. Reference is made here only to the Twenty-sixth Brigade, under Col. De Courcy. That day the men had marched for hours, first through rain and mud, and then under a hot, burning sun. It was the sixteenth day's march. Many were shoeless and footsore. All were faint and hungry. That morning they ate but an ear of corn, and that in a drenching rain; I know it, for I ate with them; and yet at 4 P. M. they marched into Greenupsburgh in as good order and with as firm a step as men fresh from a long rest and a well-supplied encampment. Their bare feet and their torn clothes indicated a hard, rough march, but the step, the eye and the fine movement gave proof of good discipline, good order, and the true stamina of the soldier. I hope to hear that the other regiments did their officers and the nation equal honor with that of the Sixteenth and Forty-second Ohio and Twenty-second Kentucky.

THE MISSOURI STATE TROOPS.

Military Organization and Command.

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22, 1862.

Major-General Halleck:

GENERAL: I see that questions are about to arise here with some of the United States officers, which you can settle without difficulty before they assume an unpleasant aspect.

You know the character of the force which I raised as State Militia, under my arrangement with the President. Besides that force, I have proceeded to enroll the entire militia of the State.

As yet you are the Major-General of the State Militia. Gen. Schofield was commissioned Brigadier-General of the State Militia, and the command was, by your order, assigned to him. At the time there was no other militia organization than the troops organized under the arrangement with the President.

Brig.-Gen. Davidson is now in command of the St. Louis district. He is an officer of volunteers, but not of the State Militia. He claims the right to command the enrolled militia, and *to order them into service*, they not now bein in actual service.

Questions arise in respect both to the force organized under my arrangement with the President and the mass of the militia enrolled.

I assert that the force I raised under my arrangement with the President is a State force, and not a United States force. The document filed in the War Department, signed by the President, will determine this.

That document provides that the force to be raised shall be ordered to coöperate with the troops in the service of the United States, and determines what officer shall command the combined force. The President, in making the agreement, stipulated that the Commanding General of the Department should be commissioned by the Governor Major-General of the State militia.

These provisions, as well as the whole tenor of the paper, show the understanding of the parties to be that the force was to be a State force, and it was only to prevent a possible difficulty that the unity in the command was provided for by making the same officer the General of both descriptions of forces.

I call your attention to this question now, not because any difficulty has arisen, but to prevent its occurrence.

The next question is, what authority has a General of Volunteers over the enrolled militia never called into the service of the *United States?* I say none whatever. This you can decide in a moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. R. GAMBLE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1862.

His Excellency, Gov. Gamble, St. Louis, Mo.:

GOVERNOR: Yours of the 22d, in relation to command of volunteer and militia officers, is received.

I am informed that the General Government has uniformly acted on the ground that the clause of the Constitution (art. 1, sec. 8, par. 15) respecting "the appointment of officers and the authority of training the militia," refers only to the officers of the organization under which they are brought into the service of the United States, and the "commanding or governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States" belongs to the Federal Government; or, in other words, may be "prescribed by Congress." For example, when the military of a State is called into the service of the United States by regiments, the regimental officers must be appointed by the State; so when called in by brigades the brigade officers must also be so appointed. But it by no means follows that these regiments or brigades, when once in the service, are to be commanded always and only by officers so appointed. On the contrary, such organizations are to be "governed" or commanded as may be "prescribed by Congress;" or, in the absence of any law on that subject, as may be directed by the President, as Commander-in-Chief, always in conformity with the common law of military usage. These regiments of militia mustered into the service of the United States would be under the order of a brigade commander, of proper rank, designated by law or by the President.

The act of July 17, 1862, conforms to the foregoing view of the constitutional provision, and to the uniform practice of the Government. Section 2 of that act provides that the militia, when called into service, "shall be organized in the mode prescribed by law for volunteers;" that is, the organization must be by batteries and regiments, and the officers of such batteries and regiments are to be appointed by the State; but the brigade, division and army-corps commanders are to be appointed by the President.

A familiar and effective mode of testing the correctness of any construction of a constitutional or legal provision, is to consider the consequences of a different one. Let us suppose that militia in the service of the United States can be *commanded only* by officers appointed by the States, for this matter of *command* is the real question involved. Suppose a single battery, battalion, or regiment of militia be called into service, it could, under this view, be commanded only by officers of the State in which it was raised. It might be attached to a brigade, division or army corps of regulars or volunteers; but the Generals of such commands could give it no orders. No use could be made of it until the particular State appointed an officer of higher rank than the commander of the corps, and the United States mustered him into service. Again, suppose there are ten regiments from different States in the same corps, there must be ten distinct and independent commanders to that corps, for the appointment must be made by the State *respectively*, and an officer appointed by one State cannot command the militia of another State while in the service of the United States. It can hardly be supposed that the framers of the Constitution intended to authorize the use of the State militia in the service of the United States, and at the same time to put such restrictions upon that use as to render it impossible.

Let us now put this question to a practical test. The President, under the authority of the law of July 17, has called for a draft of three hundred thousand men from the militia of the loyal States. The men so drafted are to be organized into regiments by the several States, and mustered into the service of the United States by regiments, as organized and officered by the States respectively. What is to be done with these militia regiments when so mustered into the service of the United States? The law contemplates that they are to be used the same as any other troops in the service of the United States, and to be assigned to brigades, divisions, and army corps, under regular or volunteer commanders legally appointed by the President of the United States. But if State militia can be commanded only by officers appointed by the States respectively, we have twenty or thirty separate and independent organizations which cannot be made to act in conjunction, and which are bound to obey only the orders of the officers appointed by their own States. Could any one imagine a more perfect state of military anarchy? Troops in the service of the United States, paid and subsisted by the United States, and yet not "governed" or commanded by the United States! Such a construction of the Constitution opens to us the shortest possible road to dissolution and anarchy.

I have no doubt that the practice of the Governmen, in regard to militia in the service of the United States is in perfect accordance with the constitutional provision referred to, and that a battery, battalion, or regiment of militia, when mustered into service, can be commanded by any officer of proper rank, appointed by the United States.

In regard to rank the Army Regulations are very specific. Paragraph nine provides that officers commissioned by the United States rank officers of like grade commissioned by a State.

Adopting this view of the general question, we will now examine how far the terms of the authority given by the President to the Governor of Missouri to raise militia for the service of the United States, excepts such forces from the general rule of command while in such service. This authority does not prescribe how this militia force was to be received into the service of the United States; but it was, in fact, under the orders of the War Department, received by companies and regiments, and when four regiments were received, the Governor appointed a Brigadier-General and Brigade Staff officers. It seems to have been the intention, that when these troops were brigaded, they should have their own brigade commanders, and also that they should be subjected to the general command only of the commander of that Department.

But it also seems to have been understood that this militia force might be used in other ways than as separate and distinct brigades and regiments, and that the exigencies of the service might require parts of it to serve in conjunction with other troops when the militia officers were to be commanded by United States officers of the same grade. In fact this militia force has never served in the field by brigades, but by regiment and companies or detachments, and where they act in a district or at a post, or in a campaign "in conjunction" with other troops, they must be commanded by the officer highest in rank, whether he be a militia officer or not.

But you draw a distinction between a General of the regular army and of volunteers in regard to his right to command the Missouri militia when acting in conjunction with other troops. I do not think such a distinction was intended by the President's order, both regulars and volunteers being component parts of the army. If not so intended, it could not be admitted on the general rule as to command.

In regard to the other point presented in your letter, I agree with you that the commanding officer of a military district can assume no command over the enrolled State militia until the same is brought into the service of the United States.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Mormon Arrivals—Return of Delegate Hooper—Celebrities—Sorghum—A Singular Accident.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

Mormon arrivals from the East are beginning to be the order of the day. Preachers, politicians and pilgrims in general, are threading the adjacent cañons, some on their return home from "missions," and others on their hegira from the doomed cities of the "Gentiles" to establish new homes, in the arid vales of the Territory of Utah—the supposed places of refuge from the troubles and devastation of the Apocalyptic vials of wrath, which, it is affirmed, will soon be poured out upon the unbelieving and stiff-necked dwellers in spiritual Babylon.

On Sunday, Capt. W. H. Hooper, prospective Senator to Congress from the "State of Deseret," arrived, looking none the worse for his Washington labors. With him came Messrs. Horace S. Eldridge and Joseph W. Young, the former being Chief of the Merchandise Purchasing and Freighting Department of the Mormon business, and the latter a sort of generalissimo of the great emigrant armies now invading the Territory. Events have fallen rather roughly on Joseph during his trip to the Missouri River and back. The bridge of his prominent facial organ bears evidence of a severe fracture, resulting from the eccentricities of the power of the air, several hundred miles back. The Captain thinks Utah at par among the majority of statesmen and politicians in the "States," and seems very sanguine that "Deseret" will obtain a name and place in the National Constellation next Winter.

"Apostles" Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich, and "Elders" John Van Cott, H. Blackburn, John Brown, Joseph C. Rich, F. M. Lyman, George J. Taylor, R. H. Parker and J. M. Allen, dropped into the city last night. Mr. John Van Cott has been enlightening the heathen in Scandinavia, and the two "Apostles" and the other "Elders" have been engaged in a similar business in the British Isles. All have now returned to reëngage in the common business—"to increase and multiply, and replenish the earth." During their "missions," they appear, one and all, to have brushed up considerably. A few weeks' service, however, in the cañons will inevitably dim their outside burnish, and reduce them to their old level.

The earlier crops of the Sorghum Sucre are fast ripening, and already several mills have begun to work up the cane. The sorghum is now a staple crop here, and has about driven the beet, for molasses, out of cultivation, not for quantity, but for quality. Cane molasses sells at from $2 to $2 50 per gallon; that from beet, fifty cents to a dollar lower.

Quite a number of cane mills have been manufactured in this city and Territory, the present season. The cog wheels are cast, the rollers wrought. The "ships of the plains," "prairie schooners," which entered the ports hereabout so abundantly three or four years ago, furnish the iron. The mill rollers are made in this way: An octagon bar forms the axle. On each of these eight sides, a piece of heavy wagon tire, as long as the width of the rollers, is laid. A ring or band is passed over the whole and wedged tight. Welded bands, made of the same heavy tire are then shrunk close together over the axletree and parallel strips of tire, thus forming a roller, more durable than the cast-rollers imported from the States, so the smiths say. One shop in this city has turned out about a dozen such mills this Summer. The price runs from $150 to $300 for each mill.

Letters from Brigham's company south, represent the trip as a prosperous one, Brigham preaching mainly upon education and improvements, and giving the less enterprising of the settlers "a piece of his mind" now and then. When so minded, the Mormon chief with his tongue treats the erring "Saints" no more leniently than he does the erring "sinners" outside the pale.

The weather the past week has been decidedly cool, rendering a resort to thicker clothing judicious. In a few places much rain has fallen during one or two thunder-storms, and in the cañons several inches deep of hail is reported. On the eastern mountains, bordering this and Utah valleys, considerable snow fell. However, some of the days are yet very hot, and the snow cannot remain at present.

Mr. Peter Grass, a telegraph employé in this city, the other day met with an accident, which necessitated amputation of his left arm above the elbow. He was filling the battery cups with nitric acid, when the carboy slipped, and in trying to save it, the vessel broke. The glass cut through flesh, arteries, sinews, to the bone. The acid burned him terribly, and he ran about like a madman, the blood pouring out of his arm meantime. He rushed to the creek near by, and partly laid himself in it, to cool the fearful burning. Drs. Field, Anderson and Taylor were quickly in attendance, and they decided that amputation was necessary. The operation was speedily accomplished, and the sufferer is now improving.

The third and decisive match between the Deseret Union and the Metropolitan Cricket Clubs came off on the Union-square, the Union winning the day, with six wickets to spare. In my opinion, the playing, and particularly the fielding, was very poor. But the game is in its infancy in Utah.

Among the numerous instances of Indian hostilities and outrage the present Summer, is one which recently occurred on the Sublette's Cut-off, northwardly. A company of forty emigrants from Warren County, Iowa, were attacked Aug. 23, whereupon a fight of an hour and a half ensued, resulting in the loss by the whites of nearly all their quadrupeds. The company started again with one wagon, leaving eleven, but before night they were again attacked by a hundred red-skins—the whites here losing three men killed and one missing. The captain's family suffered severely; he was shot through both legs and the right arm, his wife and little daughter through the body, his father through the right hand, and his brother through the left hand. Forty pounds of flour was all the Indians did not take. The company, destitute, steered for the Bear River settlements, three of them arriving in time for assistance to reach the suffering company ten days after their departure. The captain's daughter died on the journey in. He and his wife are expected to follow her. It is currently reported that all the white folks are deserting the Northern routes—mountaineers, ferrymen and emigrants—as life and property are now so very uncertain, the Indians, apparently, being "exceedingly mad" against the whole pale-faced race. So wide and unsettled an Indian country as exists northward of the settled portions of this territory, will be difficult to render safe, when the Indians are disposed to be hostile.

NEGRO APPRENTICESHIP.

A Few Suggestions by Way of Amendment to the President's Plan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice with more than usual interest your remarks in the Times, of Oct. 3, upon the proposition to colonize the blacks in Florida. If your space will permit, I propose to offer a few suggestions upon the general subject of the relations of the two races on this continent, and will endeavor to be brief. The deportation of the black race may be safely assumed to be practically impossible, were it even desirable.

That colonization in a foreign country, which must necessarily be limited in its extent, would serve as a point of hope for the race, and possibly prove of moderate advantage, will be readily admitted; that it will prove of any practical importance is more than doubtful. I, therefore, dismiss these branches of the subject, and consider for a moment the project of colonization in Florida. Waiving the consideration of all incidental questions, such as the derangement of labor over the whole face of the country, as well as others that would require to be considered in any thorough examination of this matter, let us suppose the whole race transferred to the soil of Florida, and to be so distributed and so circumstanced as to be immediately self-supporting. At the rate of the natural increase of the race, how long would it be before their numbers would be so great as that, in sheer self-defence, they would require additional territory for even their bare subsistence. I will not pursue the argument. The measure, if it were even practicable, would be inexpedient, and the difficulties of our position would be intensified to an utterly unmanageable degree.

The black race must be dealt with substantially upon the soil where they now are, and public sentiment must be brought to the point of dealing with them honestly and fairly as men, and for the most part upon the soil where they now are. Any legislation in regard to them in the future must follow in the track of Providential laws, or we shall continue to pay the penalty of transgression. We are now suffering the penalty of a violation of God's laws in having taken a race of men from its normal position on the surface of the earth, and transferring it to an abnormal one. The negro race is a tropical race, and we have undertaken, in violation of natural laws, to adapt it to a temperate climate, and to subject it to unnatural relations, and we are simply paying the penalty of our transgression. But they are here, and have become a nation in numbers. They cannot be removed, and we must deal with them, therefore, not as heretofore, regardless of God's laws, but in harmony with them—with becoming modesty. I beg leave to say that hereafter any policy that tends to concentrate the blacks to a point territorially, or as slaves in few hands, as the present system of Slavery does, will only increase the evils under which we now labor with respect to them. On the other hand, any policy that tends to scatter them widely among the dominant race, and to gradually remove all artificial dams across the natural flow of the race South, will tend to diminish the evils of our situation, and if this is carried to an extent which the writer believes to be practicable, the dangers of our situation will, in time, if not very soon, wholly disappear.

Considering the present numbers of the black race now on this Continent, and considering that for the present, at least, they must for the most part be subjected in a measure to the control and direction of the white race, it is submitted that the relations of the two races are continental in their proportions and significance. Under these circumstances the whole subject of their general treatment should be remitted at once to the General Government. State legislation is wholly unequal to the task of duly providing for all the contingencies involved. We have already painful evidence of this, and if this method is to continue, the nation has greater sorrows still to endure. Let the President, as Commander-in-Chief, decree the abolition of Slavery, and let the whole system of legislation in relation to the blacks be remitted to Congress and this will simplify the problem materially. Then let a wise and beneficent apprenticeship system be adopted, applicable to the whole country; one that shall not only not outrage, but recommend itself to the commendable philanthropy of the age, and in this way the race will become widely scattered again, and then they will slowly, but surely, gravitate South to those regions relatively more congenial to their nature, and where they may be useful to themselves and us. It is admitted that there are difficulties in the way of executing such a plan as this; but they are far from insuperable, and are of vastly less magnitude than those we are now suffering. I do not now go into details in regard to such a system, having neither time nor space to do so. I am confident, however, there is no serious difficulty in the way, and the change, I am fully warranted in saying, will, if brought about in a proper manner, be hailed by the black race as a great boon. W. L. B.

Gen. Saxton, Military Governor of South Carolina.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your observant and intelligent correspondent at Port Royal, in his letter published in Saturday's Times, seems to *imply* censure upon Gen. Saxton for his prompt dealing with the wives of rebel soldiers. That your readers may learn the exact truth in relation to this affair, I append a copy of the orders under which Col. Beard acted. The original is in my possession. All who have the good fortune to enjoy the personal acquaintance of Gen. Saxton know him to be a man of fine feelings and generous impulses, humane to the last degree, and, while rigid in the enforcement of his duty, he is the last man in the world who would oppress helpless women and children. *Apropos* of his merits as a soldier, the President said recently: "Gen. Saxton is a fine soldier. Had he been in command at Harper's Ferry—as he was when Jackson assaulted it in his former raid up the Shenandoah Valley—he would never have surrendered it." This shows that Mr. Lincoln has a just appreciation of at least one General, for there would have been a graveyard for Confederates, instead of a surrender, had Gen. Saxton commanded at Harper's Ferry. W. J. A. F.

COPY OF GEN. SAXTON'S ORDER.

Col. Beard, Provost-Marshal General, Department of the South:

SIR: It has recently come to my notice that there are females now living in St. Augustine, Fla., whose husbands are in the rebel army and in arms against the United States, and who are receiving rations from our Government.

You will please proceed without delay to that place and arrest such persons, and send them to Jacksonville, Fla., outside of our lines, that they may join their husbands. You are directed to administer the *oath of allegiance* to the United States to all other persons who are willing to take it. All persons not capable of bearing arms, who decline to take the *oath of allegiance*, will also be sent to Jacksonville. All those persons who are capable of bearing arms, who will not swear fealty to our Government, will be sent North. All those who take the oath of allegiance to the United States, except females whose husbands are in arms against us, will be allowed to pursue their usual avocations unmolested.

I rely upon your judgment and discretion to carry out these instructions in the proper spirit, not harshly, but with that mildness and firmness which their delicate nature demands. I am very truly yours.
R. SAXTON, Brigadier-General.

—Brig.-Gen. Kelly and Staff were in Wheeling on Oct. 2. The General has greatly improved in health during the last few weeks.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We receive assurances from Washington that the rebel raid into Pennsylvania is not considered important there; that the disposition of the National forces will compel a hasty retreat of the enemy, and that their movements must be rapid to escape capture. Gen. McClellan telegraphed to the War Department yesterday that not one of the rebels in Pennsylvania should return into Virginia. It is to be hoped that this promise will be fulfilled. Meantime we give elsewhere such facts relating to the movements of the rebel force as have reached us by telegraph. Yesterday morning they destroyed a large amount of property at Chambersburgh, including the machine shops railway and rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company at that place, and burned the railroad bridge at Scotland, five miles to the eastward. They also seized about five hundred horses, and a large amount of Government clothing—exchanging the latter at once for their own dilapidated garments. At about 10 o'clock in the morning a portion of the force moved in the direction of Gettysburgh, with the intention, no doubt, of destroying a bridge at that place to prevent the approach of troops. The rebels, it now appears, crossed the Potomac near Clear Spring, early on Friday morning, and entered Pennsylvania by Blair's Valley. How they propose to get back again does not clearly appear, and Gen. McClellan's promise that they shall not escape is likely to be made good. From Frederick, Md., we learn that a prominent army officer made a locomotive reconnoissance in the direction of Chambersburgh yesterday morning, and discovered the fires set by the rebels, but no other signs of their presence. A considerable force of National cavalry and artillery passed through Hagerstown yesterday in quest of the rebels, and Gen. Franklin was there.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Harrisburgh, Oct. 10, gives these particulars of the capture of Chambersburgh: "Chambersburgh was surrendered at 7 o'clock this evening. No special dispatches were received after 7 o'clock. The last dispatch from Chambersburgh says the operator there was in the act of telegraphing the fact of the surrender, and arranging the mode of procedure, when the connection was cut. Whether he has yet reached Shippensburgh is not known. Dispatches from Shippensburgh represent all right there. A special train passed from Chambersburgh. Citizens are leaving. The rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, consisting of ten cars and three locomotives, in our possession, is moving this way. The rebel force at Chambersburgh is wholly cavalry, and represented to be three thousand strong. Gen. McClellan has reached his army. The militia here are preparing to leave in force. All the troops now in Camp Curtin will leave for the Cumberland Valley."

It appears from Gen. Buell's official account of the Battle of Perryville, which we publish this morning, that the report of a continuation of the battle on Thursday was incorrect. Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard in the morning, but the main body of the rebels have fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburgh, and were pursued by the National forces. It is understood that the various divisions of Gen. Buell's army occupied advantageous positions on all sides of the enemy. Our loss in killed and wounded in the fight of Wednesday is estimated at 1,500, while that of the enemy is considered much larger.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 1st inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Parkersburgh*. The news is interesting, though not important. A correspondence had taken place between Dr. Mercer and Gen. Butler, on the question of neutrality, the former claiming a right to remain neutral as between the rebel Government and that of the United States, having never taken the oath of allegiance to the one, and not wishing to do so to the other. Gen. Butler replied that he could recognize no such neutrality; that every person must be regarded as either a friend or an enemy. The time for taking the oath of allegiance had been extended to the 4th inst., and the rush to the Provost-Marshal's offices continued unabated—the news of the National victories in Maryland having done much to stir up the before dormant patriotism of the inhabitants. The steamer *Iberville* had been fired upon by guerrillas, while on her passage from Iberville. Forty or fifty shots were fired at her from a battery of four rifled six-pounders, ten of which took effect in different parts of the boat, but without doing material damage.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Washington, Oct. 10, says: "The intimate friends of Gen. McClellan in this city say that he has become convinced of the folly of endeavoring to conciliate the Pro-Slavery feeling of certain bitter partisan politicians in our loyal States, and that he has never, since the war commenced, entertained any other sentiment than that of an avowed intention of crushing the rebellion at all hazards, according to the rules of civilized warfare, and those suggested by the statesmen in the civil Government. Prominent Republicans here insist that he heartily indorses the President's policy of emancipation as a most salutary war measure. One of McClellan's most trusted friends, a general staff officer, is known to have drawn up the Emancipation bill for the District of Columbia. Indeed, it cannot be denied that our young chieftain is in favor of using every honorable means in our grasp to crush the hateful rebellion. He and the President entertain precisely the same opinions as to the propriety of the emancipation of the slaves of rebels. It is his desire that every one should sustain the present Administration, and favor a vigorous prosecution of the war."

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Hibernian* passed Cape Race on Friday evening, with advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 2d, and Londonderry on the 3d inst. Full accounts of the National victories in Maryland had been received in England, and the journals, in commenting upon them, paid high compliments to Gen. McClellan for his vigor and energy in defeating the rebels. The U. S. steam-frigate *St. Louis* had left Lisbon, supposed in search of the rebel steamer *Alabama*, or "290," before reported to be destroying American whaling vessels off the Azores. The Liverpool Cotton market was firmer, with an advance on American varieties. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions dull. Consols, 93⅞@93⅞ for Money.

The Episcopal General Convention met, as usual, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at St. John's Chapel, Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, in the Chair, in the absence of Rev. Dr. Creik. A Committee of Three was appointed to confer with a similar Committee of the House of Bishops, in reference to the next place of the meeting of the Convention. A report providing for religious service of the Church in Hayti, under the Canons, was adopted. A resolution of Dr. Leeds, advocating a pure translation of the *Book of Common Prayer* into the German tongue, was also adopted. A debate, in which Rev. Dr. Howe, Mr. Ruggles, Prof. Shattuck, Rev. Mr. Mahan and others participated, on the rebellion, concluded simply with an adjournment until Monday next, at 9 A. M. The sudden presence of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher excited some remark and interest. Services will be performed in many of our churches, to-day, by distinguished Bishops and other clergymen in the Convention.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and appointed Inspectors of Registry for the largest portion of the Wards of the City. The Democratic nominations for the other Wards not being ready for the ballot, an adjournment was made till 11 o'clock on Monday morning. Before proceeding to ballot yesterday, a resolution by Mr. Purdy was adopted, requesting the Board of Registry to select clerks of the opposite party of their respective political majorities, in order to equalize the partisan representation in each Board.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 27th ult., says that Col. A. McKinstry has taken charge of that post and the rebel forces between Hiawassi and Bridgeport. He has a corps of officers from Alabama.

Regarding Gen. McClellan's flying visit to Philadelphia, the *Ledger* says: "Major-Gen. McClellan arrived in this city on Thursday night, in company with his father-in-law, Gen. Marcy, having, it is said, come here on urgent private business. He met Mrs. McClellan in this city, she having come on to see him, bringing her infant daughter with her. The General left for his headquarters, on the Potomac, yesterday morning. At the dépôt, Broad and Washington streets, he was recognized, and in a few minutes a crowd had gathered, anxious to see him. When he had taken his seat in the car, cheer after cheer was given. Upon leaving his brother's house, a short time previously, he was noticed by the workmen of a neighboring establishment and heartily cheered. The General was plainly dressed, and the only thing to mark him as a military man was his cap."

"Hundreds of army wagons," says the Hagerstown *Herald*, "are daily arriving at and departing from Hagerstown, being engaged in hauling supplies from the dépôt of the Franklin Railroad to the Army of the Potomac. Long trains of burden cars are constantly arriving and discharging immense quantities of freight, which is immediately loaded upon the wagons and conveyed to its destination, presenting a scene of business activity, bustle and noise which has never before been witnessed in this town. At a low estimate, six or eight hundred wagons are continually on the move, passing and repassing each other in our streets, and lining the turnpike leading to and from the various camps in long and almost interminable rows. An army of the magnitude of Gen. McClellan's requires an immense amount of supplies of every description for its subsistence, and these are chiefly transported over the Franklin Railroad."

The 12-inch rifled guns, and the 15-inch smooth bore, which the Government some time since contracted for, are required to stand a proof as follows: The first gun of each kind, of one thousand rounds, with a charge of powder of one-fourth the weight of the shot for 15-inch, and one-fifth for the 12-inch. As the shot for the 15-inch guns are not to be less than 450 pounds, the amount of powder required to test these will be about 112 pounds at each discharge. If the guns stand the required proof, the Government will pay the expenses attending it.

Very little information can be obtained in reference to the iron-clad steamer to be constructed at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. An order was made some months ago, which forbids persons employed in the Navy-yards from giving information in regard to the operations there, and this is so strictly complied with, that even the dimensions of a ship to be built must be ascertained from outsiders. The iron-clad, it is rumored, is to be put upon the railway connected with the stone basin, both of the ship-houses now being occupied. It is said that she is to be larger than the frigate *Ironsides* by 25 or 30 feet, and about the same breadth of beam. Her frame is to be more substantial than that vessel's, and she is to be plated with iron five inches in thickness. She is to have two revolving turrets, and is to be armed with the heaviest ordnance now made, 15-inch guns.

Gen. Dumont has been nominated to represent the Indianapolis Congressional District. In his letter of acceptance he says: "At the head of my column in pursuit of the enemy, I can devote but a moment to reply; under the circumstances, a lengthy reply will not be expected, and few and short are the words of a grateful heart. I am not insensible of the honor conferred; but as deep as my emotions of gratitude are, I have only time to say that words can hardly express my attachment to the Union and its preservation; that in times like these it is my belief that party ought to be merged in an undying love of country. Believing that those by whom I was nominated cherish similar sentiments, and that they are the sentiments of all true patriots, no matter to what party they belong; that the good and the true everywhere hold the preservation of this blessed Union as paramount to all mere party considerations, I cannot doubt that the nomination thus made will be ratified by the people at the ballot-box."

Hon. Caleb Smith, Secretary of the Interior, is visiting his home in Indianapolis, the first time he has been there since February, 1861. He proposes to address his townsmen on the questions of the day.

Flour was in lively request, on Saturday, and prices were again higher. Wheat was more freely offered and was sought after at reduced rates, the market closing heavily. Corn was less active, as were also Provisions, Groceries, Tallow, Hides, and Metals. Cotton was moderately inquired for, and was firmer. The Freight engagements were restricted. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Patriotic Work for Women.—The women of the United States have done nobly since the war opened, in working for the soldiers. They began by making havelocks, scraping lint, putting up delicacies and comforts for the sick and the well: they have volunteered for nurses, and for hospital service, and in every way conceivable they have served those who were suffering for their country. This work is still actively kept up all over the land; and to each appeal of the army medical authorities, or the Sanitary Commission for aid of any kind, a prompt response has always been made. Cold weather is now coming on in Virginia as well as here; and the Sanitary Commission makes a request that the energies of the patriotic ladies of the land be now turned to the knitting of socks and the making of underclothes for the soldiers. Of lint there is enormous quantities on hand, and havelocks have long been discarded. Warm socks, warm undershirts, and warm drawers, are the things that are now wanted. Let every fine lady, young and old, let every mother who has a son, every sister who has a brother, every maiden who has, or expects to have a beau in the army, let every woman in the country and in the city, who has days or hours or minutes to spare, and who loves her country, devote their spare time to this patriotic work. Our army is now somewhere between a half a million and a million strong; and every soldier in it should have at least two pairs of warm woolen socks. This, as will be seen, will require close on two million pairs—which is sufficient to keep active all the knitting needles in the country for a long time. Every man should have a couple of woolen undershirts, and a couple of pairs of drawers. A million of each of these articles are needed. Government will of course do what it can; but, if the soldiers have to depend entirely upon the Government, many of them will have to go without socks, or with poor cotton trash, and hundreds of thousands of them will shiver all winter without underclothes. Ladies, women all! knit and sew—and great will be your reward. Chill November and freezing December are almost upon us.

The Onward Movement in the Southwest.

Our armies in the Southwestern States have fairly begun work, after the long rest they have had during the Summer. The gallant and successful operations of Gen. Rosecrans in Northern Mississippi, the march of Gen. Buell northward to Louisville, and from thence southward in chase of the rebels, and his victory over them,—the advance of Gen. Schofield into Southwestern Missouri, and his scattering of the rebels who had penetrated that State,—these things show that the main columns of our army in the Southwest have all entered upon their work for the cool and cold weather. It is a very powerful army that we have in that section of the Republic. The forces under the commanders we have named—those of Buell, Grant (including Rosecrans), and Schofield—actively engaged in service, number about a hundred and fifty thousand men; while, if we add the troops doing garrison and other duties at various points in the same great field of operations, we shall find that the Western army, with the new recruits it has lately received, will sum up its numbers to near two hundred thousand effectives.

It is quite impossible to believe that the rebels have anything near one-half this vast number of men opposed to us. Their Western armies have never been very large. At the greatest battle that has taken place there, the battle of Shiloh, where all their troops were massed together, they brought into the field less than forty thousand men; and, though the conscription has been in active operation since then in some sections of the Confederacy, it has not been enforced in the thinly-populated States of the Southwest. The army of Price and Van Dorn, to which was assigned the execution of one of the most important parts of the rebel programme in the Southwest, was defeated and routed last week by a Union force of less than 20,000. The army of Bragg in Kentucky is represented from the most authentic sources to be only between thirty and forty thousand strong. And the army which entered Missouri from Arkansas, added to the troops located in the latter State, are most certainly, all told, not more than ten or twelve thousand strong. There are but few scattering bodies of rebel troops anywhere in the West. The Confederate Government does not think it necessary to guard with regiments of soldiers every possible point that we may attack. They rather throw into respectable columns what men they have, and keep them actively operating, either within our lines, or upon our outposts, or against the larger bodies of our troops. Taken all in all, we do not believe that the Southwestern rebels have near one-half the number of soldiers in the field that we have.

We think, therefore, that our army of the Southwest is ample for the work before it. That work, as we delighted to dwell upon it in the Spring when it was begun, and seemed for a time in fair way of completion, is to drive the rebels from Kentucky down to the Gulf of Mexico, to open the Mississippi River, and to take and hold the vast rebel territory west of the Father of Waters. The rebels of Bragg are certainly, if official and unofficial accounts may be credited, moving southward, out of Kentucky; and if Buell, with his army—which is more than twice as strong numerically as Bragg's—follows up with any sort of vigor the work which he has begun, they will not be permitted to pause either in Kentucky or in the mountains of East Tennessee. The only other Western rebel force of importance this side of the Mississippi—that of Bragg and Van Dorn—is, we suppose, pretty effectually disposed of already. So that there does not appear any valid reason why, say by the close of the year, there should be anything but small and detached bodies of rebels left to infest the glorious Western and Southwestern lands which have been so long cursed by the presence of hostile armies.

In regard to the opening of the Mississippi River, the country has been grievously disappointed. When New-Orleans was captured and Memphis fell, we were all jubilant over the fact that the grand stream which the rebels had kept closed for a year was about to be opened up to free navigation. But we were balked at Vicksburgh, and discouraged by the discovery that there were many points on the river at which the rebels could plant artillery that would rake and destroy our wooden steamboats. Very soon, now, however, an iron gunboat fleet will be ready for operations on the river—not such partly-clad scows as we have already used there, but real invulnerable river iron-clads. These will patrol the Mississippi, make short work with any rebel batteries on its shores, and keep it clear for the peaceful uses of commerce and traffic. We hope that this work will be pushed as rapidly as is comportable; and that we will, as quickly as possible, be relieved from the disgrace the rebels now heap upon us by partially controling the greatest of American rivers.

When this work is effected, it will be an easy matter to deal with the rebel territory west of the Mississippi. Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, when once the regions to their eastward are ours, would be utterly powerless; and it would only require that their capitals and a few strategic points be held by our troops. Then we should have but the rebel army in the East to deal with, if that, too, be not, by the end of the year, destroyed.

The onward movement has been begun in the West. Let it not pause till it is pushed to completion.

The Rebel Call to the Northwest.

The address that Braxton Bragg published at Bardstown, Ky., on the 26th of last month, exposes in a remarkable manner the gross illusions of the Southern mind. The document is almost melancholy in its effect, even upon a loyal mind, presenting, as it does, in such close contrast, the vaunting policy and hope of the Confederate leaders with their utter and ignominious failure.

Bragg's address is directed to "the people of the Northwest." It is issued not in the hearing of his desired audience, but far back in Kentucky, with a hundred thousand loyal bayonets between him and them. Bragg says: "With the people of the *Northwest* rests the power to put an end to *the invasion of their homes.*" *Their* homes are not invaded, and have not been. But Bragg's address was evidently written with the expectation that it would be published in a free State, perhaps in Indianapolis or Chicago! It was not designed for Kentucky, for Kentucky is regarded as a Confederate State, and is represented in Congress at Richmond. Still speaking to the people of the "Northwest," Bragg says, in behalf of the Confederates:

> "We are now, as ever, ready to treat with the United States, or *any one or more of them*, upon terms of mutual justice and liberality. * * * * For, if unable to prevail with the Government of the United States to conclude a general peace, their own [Northwest] State Governments *can secure immunity from the desolating effects of warfare on their soil by a separate treaty of peace, which our Government will be ready to conclude* on the most just and liberal basis."

These are words of mercy and magnanimity prepared to be delivered to a people *after they had been overrun and crushed by war.* With their homes invaded, their power broken, their National Government defied and expelled, the humbled States of the "Northwest" are considered as suppliants for peace; and in the fullness of a conqueror's grace Bragg tells them the Confederates will grant them "a just and liberal treaty." But not only, in the purview of Bragg's proclamation, were the States of the Northwest about to be disarmed physically, but the prejudices of that region were to be disarmed also, and their actual favor won to the South. To this end Bragg ingeniously pleads for the identity of Southern and Western interests—identity in geographical arrangements and in commercial relations:

> "When reason resumes her sway, a community of interest will force commercial and social coalition between *the great grain and stock-growing States of the Northwest*, and the *cotton, tobacco, and sugar regions of the South.* * * * You say you are fighting for the *free navigation of the Mississippi. It is yours freely*, and always has been without striking a blow. * * *In us of the South*, you will find rich and willing customers."

So speaks Bragg. And much more of the same tenor, which we need not recite. But it is a case of "great expectations" most disastrously disappointed. The document would have resounded not only through the Northwest, "but through the whole land and across the seas, if it had been issued by Bragg from Cleveland, St. Louis or Chicago. But to come from Bardstown, an insignificant county of Kentucky, and to be the precursor there of a precipitate and undignified flight in a contrary direction from "the Northwest," that was assumed in the paper to be suffering the horrors of "invasion" by the invincible army of Bragg—it is an incongruity too palpable and discomfiting for the most blatant boaster to survive.

There is one comfort in this exploded folly of rebel clemency to "the Northwest." The direct bid it implies for Northwestern neutrality in the war, is proof of the overpowering necessity the rebels are under to get some relief from the pressure upon them. But the Northwest is not invaded and conquered yet!

Barbarism of the Rebels—The Emancipation Proclamation.

There have been those at the North who have for a long time back declared, not only that Slavery was a "relic of barbarism," but that the practice of it had barbarized the entire South. The main body of our people had not accepted these statements as actual facts, and it was with a thrill of horror that the people of the North awoke to the knowledge that they were fighting a barbarous enemy; atrocity followed upon atrocity so fast, however, that the fact could not be questioned. The rebels and their sympathizers threw railroad trains, carrying unsuspecting and peaceful citizens, into abysses prepared for them; they fired upon hospitals; they cut the throats of wounded men; they made rings out of the bones and drinking cups out of the skulls of our fallen heroes. And we have become somewhat accustomed to these practices of theirs, so that when we have heard of their murdering of wounded men in cold blood as Gen. McCook was murdered, of the carrying off into Slavery negroes who had come within their lines under the protection of a flag of truce, as they did on the field of Manassas, of their refusing to give quarter to our soldiers who had surrendered, as that Louisiana regiment did to the two hundred Massachusetts boys during the fights before Richmond, or of their starving and maltreating our wounded who have fallen into their hands, or driving away with bayonets women who offered them water or food, as they did in the streets of Richmond, we say it is like them, and though our blood may boil when we hear of them, it hardly stirs when we hear a man talk of the wretches who committed them as "our deluded brethren," and urge such a course of political action as shall do most to encourage and cheer them.

But all which the rebels have done heretofore in this direction is sure to "pale its ineffectual fires" before what they promise to achieve. The Proclamation of Emancipation has stirred up to the very depths that ocean of cruelty and barbarism which the long unchecked flow of individual atrocities has poured over that region where Slavery and Treason have found their congenial abiding place; and if they act as they talk, a storm seems likely to burst forth which will make the world stand aghast, and whose waves may overtop the Tartarean billows of the French Revolution, or the insurrection of the Sepoys.

In the rebel Senate, four propositions were made in reference to the Proclamation. The simplest one proposed that henceforth the rebel Government "should neither ask quarter for its soldiers nor extend it" to ours. The majority of their Judiciary Committee proposed a bill by which in brief all our officers captured are to be imprisoned at hard labor until the end of the war, except those who shall command negroes in the military service, or "shall incite slaves to rebellion or pretend to give them freedom under the Act of Congress and Proclamation, by abducting or causing them to be abducted, or inducing them to abscond." Every officer charged with these offences "shall, if guilty, suffer death." All officers are to be tried by Military Courts, and the rebel President is "authorized to resort to such other retaliatory measures" as he chooses.

The minority of the Committee reported a resolution that "from this day henceforth all rules of civilized warfare should be discarded," and that a war of extermination should henceforth be waged.

Another member of the rebel Senate proposed another bill providing that "if any person, singly or in organized bodies," should injure any unarmed citizen of the Confederate States, or should "persuade or force any slave to abandon his owner," or should, "by word or act, incite a servile insurrection," they should be treated as criminals and not prisoners, and suffer death; and that every one of our soldiers or officers captured on their soil after Jan. 1, 1863, should be presumed to have incited to insurrection and suffer death, until the Proclamation of Emancipation should be rescinded.

In the rebel House of Representatives resolutions were proposed that all commissioned officers taken after Jan. 1, 1863, should be treated as felons and hung; and in the Virginia Legislature they passed a resolution that no one should be tried or held to answer for killing any person, armed or unarmed, who is found on their soil aiding in carrying out the Proclamation.

The results of such action will not be to check but to hasten our progress. If our officers are to be hung when captured, the rebels will capture no officers. If our captured officers and soldiers are to be imprisoned at hard labor till the end of the war, the end of the war will not tarry long. It is dreadful to think of men deliberately setting themselves to carry out such schemes. But what else could we expect? Men who have drank up perjury and fraud as water, who have reveled in treason, who have not turned back from any violence or atrocity which they deemed calculated to secure their ends, why should they not now inaugurate a system of wholesale murder? Such a system would fitly surround the last hours of the most atrocious despotism that the world has seen. But we may be very sure that when Satan comes down in such great wrath as this, it is because his time is short.

European Echoes of Democratic Schemes

The London *Morning Post*, commenting upon the recent season of suspended animation in our administrative system, (which it mistakes, like the *Times*, for a collapse of the Government,) expresses the belief that if Jefferson Davis were to accept the Presidency of a restored Union, the North would gladly submit to his authority for the sake of preserving the national unity.

Wild as these words may seem, it is hardly fair to dismiss them, on a first impulse, as the windy offspring of foreign ignorance and recklessness. They are simply the reverberating echo from beyond the Atlantic of opinions and purposes whispered in the chosen circles of the dissatisfied Democracy at home. Private letters carry out to England significant hints of a great "Northern reaction" against the policy and spirit of Mr. Lincoln's Administration—assurances that the North is wearying of the war, declarations that the "great Democratic Party," which has "fought the battles," will never accept the policy of emancipation, but that it stands prepared, in preference, to make peace with the rebels on their own terms, and to "reconstruct the Union" as the slaveholders would have it.

From such sources of information the London journalists derive their stupendous generalizations and their startling theories of what the "North will accept."

Now, we need not say five words, we are sure, to put clearly before our readers the moral effect upon our National name and fame of such impressions as are represented in the article of the *Morning Post*, now alluded to. In what light must we expect ourselves to be regarded by the civilized world, should it come to be generally believed that after putting forth our strength for eighteen months, to maintain the Union in the spirit and in the interest of freedom and of human progress, we the people of the great and enlightened North, twenty millions of loyal American freemen are, on the point not only of admitting ourselves impotent to uphold the cause we have espoused, but actually of branding that cause as unrighteous and unjust, by imploring the pardon of our "seceded brethren," and begging their leader to put the national house deranged by us once more into order and harmony? What language can describe the intensity of the insult inflicted upon us all, nationally and individually, by the mere existence of a notion that such degradation as this can be seriously contemplated by us?

Now, for the existence of such a notion, we are indebted to the attitude assumed by the Democratic leaders in the North. The tone of their most prominent speakers, and of their recent conventions, is the one fact in the actual condition of national affairs upon which such a notion can for a moment with plausibility be based. Will not the masses of the Democratic party, the patriotic many whose confidence is abused by the intriguing few, look at this matter for a moment in its true light, and see to what a frightful misrepresentation of the National spirit and temper they lend themselves by any indorsement of men who, like Mr. Seymour, would "conciliate" the South at any price?

The object of these men is plain enough. It is an object of party, not patriotism. The South, in the days before secession, was the strength of the Democracy. By the help of a united South, constantly kept together at the expense of the most deliberate misrepresentations of Northern men and Northern measures, the old Democratic chieftains who are now at work to regain power in New-York, once won and used the power of the nation. They long for the return of those happy days; and it is their fond dream that this return is possible—a dream as foolish as it is fond—yet likely, if the people do not rudely awaken the dreamers at the ballot-box, to breed us incalculable shame and woe.

Triumphs of American Skill.

The hostility of the British Government to the development of domestic manufactures in the American Colonies, while they were yet British provinces, was manifested emphatically enough in the declared intention that "not so much as a wrought nail should be made in America." The world has moved since then. Notwithstanding all the wealth and power of the self-claimed mistress of nations, the once feeble and dependent Colonies have become a mighty nation; and the industry so contemned at the start is so potent now that Britain takes lessons from its triumphs.

Colt's revolving firearms have long been an adopted and much prized addition to English and Russian army weapons. And without stopping at intermediate points to go from the less to the greater, the American *Merrimac* and *Monitor* in one day's combat destroyed the value practically of the product of fifty years of European naval art. By the time the plodding British mind shall have embraced the latest American improvements in weapons of war, we will probably have new and equally stunning advances ahead of them.

But, according to the oft-quoted sentiment of the great English poet, (whom we have not yet had time to emulate,)

> "Peace hath her victories,
> No less renowned than war."

And while the American nation has been signalizing its genius in the military line, it has still devoted a liberal share of attention to the arts of peace, keeping up its reputation won at the Great London Fair of 1862. We have a proof of this in the following quotations from an article in the London *Daily News* of the 26th of September. The writer is describing the closing events of the International Exhibition, now drawing to a close in London, and is speaking of the sale of the articles exhibited, which has been permitted, before their removal from the building, by the Commissioners. Says the *News:*

> "The Americans have been exceedingly successful. Steinway, of New-York, has sold his magnificently-toned pianos to a West-end house, and the latter has resold them already at a great advance. Of the merits the purchasers must be the judges; but to the brilliancy of tone, the crowds who stop daily to listen to the performances on these instruments bear ample testimony. The 'cow-milker' has created quite a furore in the bucolic mind, and, under the energetic management of Mr. Seavy, has been a grand commercial success. An immense number of orders have been received, and the specimen exhibited in the American department is daily surrounded by crowds of country people. Another novelty has just been added, which affords an amusing proof of the wide field over which Jonathan exercises his ingenuity. It is a swing of peculiar construction, in which the sitter, when once set going, can keep the motion up so long as he or she has strength left to pull the long bands which stretch from the top. Still more important, but quite as ingenious, is the American cotton-gin shown in the Western annex, and which takes in the pods at one end and delivers the cotton in flakes ready for baling at the other. Its inventors allege that it completely removes the lint and dust, and is capable of being used in the open field with the same facility and efficiency as in the gin-house," &c.

Thus the people of America, that were to be kept by England so rude in art, and so awkward as not to know how even to manufacture a horse-shoe nail, have gone into the English metropolis and established their triumphs over the skill not of England, but of all competing nations. At one sweep the irrepressible American takes in every rank of English society, and caters to its wants; so that the milkmaid sings his praises in her humble evening and morning avocation, while the highest lady of the realm is solaced in her siestas by the music his genius has made possible. Nor to what are called the non-essentials only does the American inventor confine his talent. He sees the wide world languishing for cotton—which there are few hands now to pick and gin—after the manner of former days. What does he do, then, but present to civilization a machine which almost renders aggregated labor a nullity in the preparation of the staple. In India and in Africa the cotton tree is indigenous and ever-bearing, and pours its wasting fibres on the frolic wind. There are no fingers to pick and preserve the snowy fleece. The Yankee machine meets the emergency, goes into the field, craves only the natural bolls for his food, and from his bowels gives out the flakes in more profusion than all the mills of Manchester can spin!

There is *enfranchisement* in this American people after all. Only give them a chance—and if it is not given they will take it—and they will yet *liberate* the old world, as the new.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Friday, Oct. 10.

The stringency in the money market is increasing. Bank accommodations, 2 ℔ cent.; Mining Stocks, in which much speculation has prevailed constituting the principal cause of the present money pressure, have declined materially, good, as well as wild cat. The latest sales of Ophir, $3,000 ℔ foot showing a decline of $700 in the face of increasing dividends. Exchange on New-York, 14½@17½ discount. Sterling Exchange same as last steamer. Legal tender notes, 10@15 ℔ cent. discount. The receipts of treasure at San Francisco, for the nine months, are as follows:

British Columbia mines	$900,000
Oregon and Washington	1,700,000
Washoe	4,700,000
Mexico	600,000
California mines	27,000,000
Total	$34,500,000

San Francisco, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The market is without interest, except that there is a fair jobbing trade.

Importers find it difficult to force sales at anything like current rates.

Many goods now arriving *via* the Isthmus are under instructions to sell and remit gold by return steamer. The consequence is a general distrust and depression regarding the future of the market for leading staples.

The proposal said to be urged at Washington for raising 10,000 cavalry in California, is regarded here as impracticable, if they are intended to enter service before the Fall of 1863. They could not start across the plains before April or May, arriving in Missouri in July or August, in a worn down and half starved condition; 10,000 cavalry horses would cost in California twice their value in the Eastern States.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 11.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at half-past 11 o'clock this morning. She takes out 21 cabin and 80 steerage passengers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 11.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Senator POMEROY'S private secretary writes from New-York that the Ministers of the New-Grenadan Governments, both *de facto* and *de jure* have not only consented to the colonization expedition going to Chiriqui, but are anxious that it should do so, and it is believed that the protests of the other Central American Ministers will be withdrawn.

THE AFFAIR AT ST. JOHN'S RIVER, FLA.

Among the dispatches received at the Navy Department to-day is one from Commander GORDON, dated the 5th instant, briefly giving accounts of the attack made upon our gunboats employed on the blockade of the St. John's River, and the combined attack by the naval force of Commander STEADMAN and the military, led by Gen. BRANNON, upon the St. John Bluff, a powerful battery, which was effectually silenced, the garrison put to flight, and heavy guns and valuable army supplies falling into our possession. The success, the dispatch adds, "has been without loss on our side." We retain possession of St. John's River as far as Jacksonville.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The time allowed by the Government for the formation of the new cavalry regiments in Pennsylvania has been extended to the 20th of this month. There are several cavalry regiments forming in that State upon the requisition of the War Department.

AN ANNIVERSARY AT CENTREVILLE.

We have just received the following from our Centreville correspondent:

"The Forty-fifth New-York Volunteers, Col. AMSBERG, were, this evening, celebrating their first anniversary. The exercises commenced at 5 o'clock, and consisted of patriotic speeches and toasts. Sixty officers, attached to the corps, were present at the Colonel's headquarters, including Gen. STAHL, Cols. KRISANOWSKI and GILSA, commanding brigades. The President, Gen. SIGEL and Gen. SCHURZ, rely upon it, were not forgotten. The band of the Seventy-third Ohio furnished the music for the occasion.

Messrs. McCURDY and HUGO WESENBENCK, of the National War Committee, visited the Bull Run battle-field to-day, and would have been captured by the rebels but for the prompt action of Gen. STAHL in sending out cavalry. It is understood that the Committee are on a visit to this corps for the purpose of laying before the Government the wants of the Department."

REGULAR ARMY RECRUITING OFFICERS.

An army order just issued by order of the Secretary of War, provides for the appointment, by the commanding officer of each regiment, battalion and battery of the regular army in the field, one or more recruiting officers, who are authorized to enlist, with their own consent, the requisite number of efficient volunteers to fill the ranks of their command to the legal standard. The enlistments will be made in the usual mode, and for three years, or for the remaining portion of the period of three years which the volunteer has yet to serve, if he so prefers.

The recruiting officers will furnish to the remaining officers of companies to which volunteers, whom they may enlist, belong, lists of such volunteers, exhibiting the date of enlistment of each in the regular service.

All the men upon such lists will be reported as honorably discharged the day previous to the date of their enlistment on the first subsequent muster roll of their company.

As an inducement to volunteers to enlist in the Regular Army, it will be remembered that promotion to commissions therein is open by law to its meritorious and distinguished non-commissioned officers, and that many have already been promoted.

THE DEATH OF SURGEON WHITE.

The following order has just been issued by Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND:

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Sept. 20, 1862.

It is with feelings of profound grief that the Surgeon-General announces to the Medical Department, the untimely death of Surgeon W. J. H. WHITE, who was killed in the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

Surgeon WHITE was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the army on the 12th of March, 1850, and was ordered to New-York City to report to Surgeon MOWER, then the principal Medical Purveyor of the army. In August of the same year he sailed with recruits under Col. CRAIG, for Port Lavacca, Texas, and accompanied them to El Paso, from whence he soon was ordered to accompany the escort to the Boundary Commission as Medical Officer. Being relieved in May, 1851, from duty with that escort, he was assigned to Abiqui, New-Mexico, and served at different posts in that Department (he was one of the pioneers of Fort Craig) until the year 1855, when he was ordered before the Medical Board at New-York for examination for promotion. Having been examined and found qualified, he received a short leave of absence, at the expiration of which (Aug. 18, 1855) he was assigned to temporary duty at Fortress Monroe, and shortly after received orders to sail with troops for Texas. In this Department, he served at Fort Davis, San Antonio, Camp Colorado, Forts Duncan, McIntosh and Clark, from which latter post he was relieved on the 19th of December, 1860, and ordered to report in person to the Surgeon-General.

In January, 1861, Dr. WHITE arrived at Washington, and, after having been some time attached to the Surgeon General's Office, was detailed for duty with troops in this city. Here he was in charge of the General Hospital in the Washington Infirmary, and, in addition to his duties in that Hospital, was detailed as member of the Army Medical Board, convened in this city, for the examination of candidates for the position of Surgeon of Brigade and for appointment in the Medical Staff of the Army.

On the 16th of April, 1862, he was appointed Surgeon to fill an original vacancy, and on the 23d of June was ordered to report to the Headquarters Army of the Potomac, where he served as Medical Director of FRANKLIN'S Corps; and it was while fulfilling the duties of this office that Surgeon WHITE was killed on the field of battle.

The first Medical officer of his corps who has fallen in battle during the present war, the Surgeon-General feels it no less his duty than his pleasure to bear tribute to the many estimable qualities which had endeared Surgeon WHITE to his brother officers. Amiable in disposition, and of talents and integrity unquestioned, Surgeon WHITE performed every duty which devolved upon him during a service of more than twelve years, to the entire satisfaction of this Department, which feels his loss as that of an officer not easily to be replaced.

As a tribute of respect to his memory, the usual badge of mourning will be worn by the officers of the Medical Department for thirty days.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

The circumstances attending the death of Dr. WHITE are most singular. During the whole of the terrible battle of Wednesday Dr. WHITE was superintending the care and removal of the wounded from the battle; and it is supposed the excitement consequent to the occasion produced a species of temporary insanity, for after the battle had lulled somewhat, he rode up to Gen. FRANKLIN and said, "General, if you will give me a regiment of men I will clear those woods of rebels," pointing to a piece of woods on his right in which was stationed a very large force of rebels. Gen. FRANKLIN replied, that fifty regiments would be unable to dislodge the enemy from the position, and that it would be useless to attempt the experiment. Dr. WHITE rejoined, "If you will not give me the men to take those woods, I will go and take them myself," at the same time proceeding in the direction of the place where the rebels were concealed, at a rapid gait. When within about twenty or thirty rods of the edge of the wood, he was fired upon by several rebel sharpshooters, two balls taking effect, one in the forehead and another in the breast, killing him instantly. The man who killed him was afterwards taken prisoner, and professed to be very sorry upon learning that his victim was a surgeon instead of a Major, which he took him to be by his shoulder-straps.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander DAVID AMMEN has been ordered to the command of the new iron-clad steamer *Patapsco*, at Wilmington, Del.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. W. MYLES, has been detached from duty on board the steamer *Vanderbilt* and ordered to the steamer *State of Georgia*.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon J. W. HAMILTON has been detached from the steamer *State of Georgia*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

Lieutenant-Commander ROBERT F. R. LEWIS has been detached from the steamer *De Soto* and ordered to the gunboat *Measko*.

Third Assistant Engineer E. H. HURD, of the steamer *Victoria*, has been dropped from the rolls of the Navy as a deserter.

SCHOONER BURNED.

The schooner which was reported destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last is believed to have been the *Elizabeth Elmore*, Capt. R. DANA, of New-York. She was a first-class vessel, and had a large cargo of hay and oats on board, which belonged to private parties. The vessel was lying near the Virginia shore between Mathias and Bluff Point.

BRIG.-GEN. FRANK PATTERSON.

It seems that the disgraceful conduct of Brig-Gen FRANK PATTERSON, at Malvern Hills, has not lost him caste with the Government, as he is again placed in command. How the affair was explained away we are unable to say.

NO MORE LINT WANTED.

Through the contributions of the people, in response to the appeal heretofore made, the Medical Department has been supplied with immense quantities of lint and dressings, and therefore no more are at present required.

GOLD MINING.

In view of the extraordinary discoveries of gold in the several United States Territories, and considering the increased necessities of the Government, Congress will at the ensuing session be asked to enact some measures by which a considerable part of the treasure may through miners be secured for public uses.

SURGEONS.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND has nominated a large number of Surgeons for appointments in the Volunteer army.

MAIZE SHUCKS.

A foreigner has filed his application (with specimens) for a patent for various uses made of maize shucks. The varieties include yarn, maize cloth, paper of beautiful qualities (white and colored) from silk to parchment texture; maize flour, etc.

THE HYGEIA HOTEL.

The officers of Government, after proceeding in the destruction of the Hygeia Hotel at Old Point till the wings were demolished, have become conscious that the building is necessary, and cannot be spared, and have suspended their operations.

ARRIVALS.

THURLOW WEED and JAMES G. BENNETT, JR. are here.

THE CANARDIA GRANDA-FLORA.

Interesting History of the Plant—Canardias of all Kinds—Secessia, Monetaire, Telegraphia, Militaire, &c., &c., &c.—Terracultural and Horticultural Disquisition—Present Condition of Canardia Culture.

WASHINGTON, Sept., 1862.

The weather is beautiful and mild, and under the influence of our genial sun and breeze the streets and hotel-stoops are more productive, more blossoming, more riant with verdure, and polypetalous "Canards," (a flower indigenous to this climate,) than ever heretofore.

The *Canardia Magna-Flora* is related to the Sensitive Plant Family,—in fact it is the head of that family; and possesses features, also, making it the connecting link between vegetable life and the chameleon.

Of this interesting plant there would seem to be infinite varieties,—those most luxuriant and highly colored in this region being the *Canardia Secessia* and the *Canardia Militaire*. The *Canardia Monetaire*, otherwise called "Stockbroker's Pet," is also a flourishing and vivid specimen of this sensitive production.

This prolific though exquisite flower is to be found in greater or less abundance and development throughout the entire country,—its cultivation having assumed proportions of National importance ever since the latter part of April, one year ago. In the vicinity of Wall-street, New-York, and State-street, Boston, some very extensive gardens for its growth have been established; but it is under the roof of that immense hot-house—the Stock Exchange near Trinity—that the great *Canardia*-fanciers of the country do most congregate to exhibit the specimens sent on to them—mainly from this city—and to take those prizes, leather medals and other rewards which are decreed to the exhibitors of the most fecund and startling specimens.

For the cultivation of this plant at the National Capital, the most scientific appliances of arboriculture, horticulture and terraculture are kept at all moments in a state of the most active requisition. Mr. A. H. GREEN and his associate Commissioners of the Central Park never devoted more energy to choking by excessive care a growth of trees, that would have been healthy if let alone—the difference being that our *Canardia* cultivators never make a miss—never fail to make the minutest grain burgeon and blossom into a perfect forest, filled with green-backs, golden pipers, silver doves and copperheads.

Experience shows that the soil most suited to the perfect development of this rare and costly flower is the tesselated floor of some hotel hall, the stoop of a restaurant, the front of a fashionable bar, or the vicinity of those busy offices in which the three great New-York dailies have established their respective headquarters. The *Canardia Secessia*, however, being an extremely delicate plant and liable to receive injury from an excess of light, or from "drafts" of any kind, (the Provost-Marshal's especially,) is at present mainly cultivated in the drawing-rooms and at the tea-tables of the old *noblesse*,—in select circles more or less openly paying homage to Mr. J. DAVIS, of whom they always speak as "His Excellency"—the republican court of Mr. LINCOLN being invariably referred to as the "new people," the "Pike County People" and "that horrid set from Illinois."

To the *Canardia Militaire* your correspondent has devoted particular attention, and is even now engaged in preparing a "memoir" on the subject for the consideration of "Old Brains,"—such being the irreverent *soubriquet* (complimentary in its irreverence) by which his high mightiness Gen. HALLECK used to be known to his soldiers in the good old days of Fort Donelson, New-Madrid and Pittsburgh Landing. To this memoir it is the intention of the subscriber to devote all the spare time not devoted to duty and "McDougal's Theory of War," and the results of his investigations shall be duly recorded in your columns.

But thus far my observations in this particular species of the *Canardia* may as well be noted, and they lead me mainly—in fact, altogether—to remark, that the most violent agitation would seem a prerequisite to its successful planting. The seed must have been carried many miles in the heaving breast-pocket of some affrighted fugitive before it can be dropped to advantage on the tesselated floor of Willard's or the National, and be made blossom into its ghastly upas-growth under the forcing process of gaping auditors, gin-cocktails, and a crowd of grinnina secession sympathizers, chuckling, rubbing their hands, and whispering together "all around." It is a lamentable fact, but a fact of history, that one general officer—Gen. BURNSIDE—is so prejudiced against this species of plant as to have ostracised not a few of its most energetic producers. Insensible to the artistic finish of their Canardia-culture, and the violent exertions they had undergone in preparing themselves for the critical moment of planting, he dubbed them "panic-mongers"—the vandal! and remitted them instantly to those shades of private life in which only Canardias of an humbler petal, and with diminished stamens, can be hoped.

I regret, moreover, to be obliged to add that the present General-in-Chief is an energetic discourager of all operations—horticultural, terracultural and arboricultural—having for their object the pursuit of experiments in new varieties of this magnificent flower, such, for instance, as grafting a *Canardia Monetaire* upon a *Canardia Secessia*, or giving to the affrighted whiteness of some panic-stricken blossom the sharp outlines, decided pencilings and startling hues of the *Canard Official*. Of these, it would seem to be the opinion of Gen. HALLECK, the public market has already had a glut; and it is for this reason that the professional cultivators of this hybrid—heretofore one of the most common, and known as the *Canardia Telegraphia*—have of late been brought to grief.

Indeed it is an obvious observation, and should have been earlier made, that the least current of electricity produces the most remarkable effects upon all members of the *Canardia* family. Plants, puny and shriveled, touched by the fiery spark, at once spring up into proportions more towering and awful than those assumed by any fabled Affrite on the removal of the Seal of Solomon from the vase of his imprisonment. Seeds that have been dead and utterly destroyed, pulverized and reduced to ashes under the wheels of previous investigation, at once revivify and reunite their scattered particles when watered "under the rose" of the electric current,—each separate atom becoming the perfect seed of another monstrous growth, and each of the myriad flowers on every plant having the chameleon property of taking the hue of its surrounding circumstances and the wishes of the person through whose eyes it is examined.

On the whole, I claim for my new plant, the *Canardia Granda-flora*, properties more interesting, capacities more vast, changes more surprising, kaleidoscopic combinations of color more extraordinary, sources of philosophical reflection more amusing, comminglements of motives and results more curious, a fecundity greater, a reproductiveness more infinite, a vitality more indestructible, energies of recuperation more dazzling, and, on the whole, a magnificence of possible development more splendid, astonishing and illimitable than all the flower fanciers of all the world can claim for all the flowers which bloom and blossom, from the *frijole*-eaters of the Tropics to the blubber-drinkers of the Pole, and from the rat-epicures of China all round the world until we bring "chuck up" against the lukewarm and undainty tables of Willard's, at which he who is least an epicure is the happiest—the only truly happy man,—the one man envied by all with palates more appreciate or noses of nicer edge.

In the bonds of CANARDIA culture.

FITZ-JOHN PETTITOES, 1st U. S. Infantry.

FROM SHARPSBURGH.

The Visit of the President.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

The prevailing monotony of the camp was agreeably relieved to-day by the presence upon the ground of President LINCOLN, accompanied by Gen. McCLELLAN, Gen. MARCY, Col. SWEITZER, Col. SACKETT, Col. HUNT, J. J. C. KENNEDY, Chief Censor, Marshal W. B. LAWSON and others, followed by a cavalcade.

Gen. McCLELLAN entertained the President at his headquarters last night. This morning the party started out for the purpose of reviewing the troops in the vicinity of Sharpsburgh and Williamsport, the portion of the army at Harper's Ferry having been visited by the President yesterday. The party entered the village of Sharpsburgh at 11½ A. M., to the great delight of the citizens, many of whom had never before seen either the President or Gen. McCLELLAN. The population of the place is not large, but what few inhabitants it contains did their utmost, by cheering, waving flags and handkerchiefs, to express their unbounded gratification at being honored by such distinguished visitors. Numerous vehicles, containing citizens from the adjoining towns, were drawn up on the sides of the roads, thereby affording the occupants a fine opportunity for observing the President as he passed. They mingled their expressions of delight with those of the residents, and we have reason to suppose that the President was favorably impressed both with their candor and loyalty.

The party moved slowly through the village and proceeded to Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S headquarters, where they remained half an hour, in the meantime receiving the lavish hospitality of a gentleman and soldier. The officers on Gen. PORTER'S Staff successfully united their efforts in attentions to the President. The troops first reviewed were Gen. SYKES Division, of PORTER'S Corps, among whom were conspicuous the red uniforms of the gallant Fifth New York Regiment. It is needless to add that all the troops reviewed presented a fine and imposing appearance. The lines were well formed and admirably preserved throughout the entire ceremony. An objection may be urged in keeping the troops exposed to a hot sun for two hours awaiting the arrival of the President. Some delay is usually experienced on such occasions, but it seems as though two hours was too much an allowance of time. The President approached SYKES' Division, supported on his right by Gen McCLELLAN and on his left by Gen. PORTER.

The customary salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the artillery attached to the division. The President then advanced and trotted his horse leisurely before the different regiments and batteries, amid the hearty cheers of the troops, the music of bands and the beating of drums. In passing a color it was gracefully dipped, which compliment was acknowledged by the President with uncovered head. In a similar manner all the regiments in the corps were reviewed, after which the party again repaired to Gen. PORTER'S headquarters. While there, the President, surrounded by officers of note, including Gen. McCLELLAN, Gen. MARCY and others who accompanied him from Washington, also Gens. PORTER and MORRELL, with the senior officers of their staffs, were taken in photograph by an artist connected with the establishment of BRADY.

The President next proceeded to review Gen. REYNOLDS', formerly HOOKER'S corps, when he again met with a most welcome reception. Having reviewed that corps he passed on to Gen. FRANKLIN'S, encamped near Williamsport, being received all along the route with repeated cheers. Toward dark the President and his escort returned to Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters.

The review consumed nearly six hours' time. The President expressed himself eminently satisfied with the discipline and appearance of the troops, and is, doubtless, convinced of their bravery and patriotism.

The familiar face of Gen. McCLELLAN was not unrecognized as he passed along the ranks, and more than one acclamation was intended for his special benefit. The President will probably leave for Washington to-morrow.

To-day, while passing over a field on the right of the main road, just above Sharpsburgh, an officer espied what he first considered to be an unexploded shell, but upon further examination it proved to be a 12-pounder field-piece buried in the earth. The piece was probably dismounted during the battle of Antietam, and the rebels not having the means to transport it across the river at the time of their hasty retreat, conceived the idea of giving it an underground berth. One of the trunions, however, appeared above the surface sufficiently far to lead to the discovery of the gun. It was not spiked, and was apparently in good order.

WHIT.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SKIRMISH AT BLACKFORD'S FORD.

The annexed documents refer to the skirmish at Blackford's Ford, on the 20th ultimo:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, MORELL'S DIVISION,
FIFTH CORPS, Sept. 25, 1862.

To Major F. S. Earle, Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of Saturday last, the 20th September, on the opposite side of the Potomac, between this brigade and a very large force of the enemy.

On the morning of the 20th inst. I received, from Division Headquarters, the following order.

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION, Sept. 20, 1862.

COLONEL: In pursuance of orders from Headquarters of the Corps, the Commanding General directs that you push your Brigade across the river to Shepherdstown and vicinity, and report what is to be found there.

By command. Major-Gen. MORELL.
F. S. EARLE, A. A. General.
To Col. BARNES, Commanding First Brigade.

In obedience to this order, I crossed the river at Blackford's Ford at about 9 o'clock A. M. The Brigade, consisting of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, Twenty-fifth New-York, Thirteenth New-York, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, First Michigan, Twenty-second Massachusetts, and Second Maine Regiments, numbered in all 1,711 men, including officers, some of the regiments having been very much reduced.

As soon as the Eighteenth Massachusetts had crossed the ford, it was drawn up in order, on the road running below the bluffs toward Shepherdstown, under command of Major HAYES.

At this moment, and before the other regiments had crossed, Brig.-Gen. SYKES, who had previously crossed the river, and whose command consisted, as I was informed, of about 800 men, then in advance toward the west, came to me with the information that the enemy were in strong force about two miles in his front; that he had sent his Aid forward to ascertain the facts in the case, and desired me to remain until his Aid returned, in order to afford him support if the report should turn out to be true. I informed him that my orders required me to go to Shepherdstown, but that if he would give me an order to remain, I would do so. He accordingly gave me the order for that purpose, and desired that Major HAYES, with the Eighteenth Massachusetts, then drawn up in the road, should take position near but below the top of the ridge, which ran, in its general direction, parallel to the road, and on the left. Major HAYES immediately proceeded to occupy that position. The Twenty-fifth New-York, Col. JOHNSON, and the Thirteenth New-York, Col. MARSHALL, having crossed and formed in the road, were directed to take a similar position on the right of Major HAYES; but to reach which, it was necessary to pass beyond the ravine by which the Eighteenth Massachusetts had ascended, to another ravine a few rods distant, the interval forming a rocky bluff, nearly perpendicular, up which it was impracticable to advance.

By this time the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Col. PREVOST, had crossed the ford and formed in the road. They were directed to follow the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth New-York, and to take a similar position below the top of the ridge, and to their left. They accordingly followed those regiments, and came into line below the top of the ridge, as directed.

The remaining regiments of the brigade, namely: the First Michigan, Capt. E. W. BELTON, commanding; the Twenty-second Massachusetts, under the command of Lieut.-Col. W. S. TILTON, and the Second Maine, Col. C. W. ROBERTS, were directed to ascend the ravine by which the Eighteenth Massachusetts had ascended, and to form in a similar manner, below the top of the ridge, the two former on the right, and the latter on the left of Maj. HAYES, who was already posted there. These movements were all promptly executed, and in good order.

The brigade being thus in position, and suitably protected by the ground in front, skirmishers were advanced to the front, and immediately commenced firing upon those of the enemy, who, by this time, had advanced within musket range, and were deployed along their whole front in large numbers, and at very short intervals.

The information respecting the advance of the enemy, as at first received, was to the effect that the enemy were advancing from the left of the position occupied by my brigade. It was, however, soon perceived that he was not only approaching with a superior force from that direction, but that they were also in equal numbers advancing on our front and on our right, springing, as it were, from the bushes and corn-field, which had concealed them to this time, and making their first appearance within short musket range. A rapid and vigorous fire commenced immediately, and notwithstanding the vastly superior numbers of the enemy, every man stood his ground firmly, and the line exhibited an undaunted front.

The action now becoming general, it was apparent that the greatly superior force of the enemy would make it necessary for us to retire. The batteries on the opposite side of the river, having been brought into position, opened a heavy fire, with good effect, upon the enemy, though from the close proximity of the contending forces it was difficult for them to avoid some damage to our own troops. Some of their shot and shell struck in our rear, and some of the casualties of the day may be attributed to that source.

It was soon perceived that the command of Gen SYKES, on our left, was retiring, and they had marched nearly to the foot of the hill, when I received orders to retire in good order, and to recross the river. I immediately gave the necessary orders to fall back to the regiments posted as above described, on the left of the brigade, where I then was, and at once dispatched the orderly to convey the same instructions to those upon the right of the line. I immediately followed him to prevent mistake. On my way thither I met Col. PREVOST, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, retiring from the field, disabled by a severe wound in the shoulder. I passed rapidly on to the ground occupied by his regiment, and repeated the orders to retire in good order. This order had already been communicated to them by Lieut. DAVIS, my Aid. The regiment, then under the command of Lieut.-Col. GWYN, had commenced falling back; but, owing to their large numbers and the uneven character of the ground, not without some degree of confusion; Lieut.-Col. GWYN, although deprived of the assistance of the Colonel of the regiment, and laboring under the disadvantage of having under his command a regiment but little drilled, succeeded in withdrawing them from their perilous position: not without loss, indeed, but in a manner creditable to himself and to the character of his command, both of officers and men, for courage and coolness. They had advanced in the excitement of the contest from the cover of the ridge where they had first formed in line, and were exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, who were protected by a ravine in front of them.

The brigade being thus withdrawn, the several regiments recrossed the river in good order, and with but little loss in crossing; a few, however, were fatally wounded in the passage.

After crossing, the brigade was reformed in rear of the Second Brigade, upon this side of the river; but after remaining in their position for the greater part of the day, and no further attempt being made by the enemy with the view of crossing, the several regiments withdrew to their respective encampments.

It is difficult to do full justice to the gallantry displayed by both officers and men on this occasion without appearing to overstate it. Finding themselves suddenly and unexpectedly attacked by a force so vastly superior, there was no sign of intimidation on the part of any one, and when the order to retire was given, it was received with evident disappointment.

I have already submitted in detail the loss in killed, wounded and missing, to which I beg leave to refer. A summary of the list shows as follows:

Killed, 92; wounded, 131; missing, 103.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARNES,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

A DENIAL.

HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA,
CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Sept. 28, 1862.

COLONEL: We have noticed with regret a map published in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 27th inst., and a report purporting to give the position and a true account of the skirmish in which the brigade you command was engaged on the 20th inst.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment feel that, in justice to themselves, they should disavow any knowledge of this report, unjust to yourself, so ably commanding the brigade, and to the other regiments comprising your command.

We are, most respectfully, our obedient servants,

JAMES GWYN, Lt.-Col. 118th Penn.
CHAS. P. HERRING, Major 118th Penn.

Col. JAMES BARNES, commanding First Brigade, MORRELL'S Division, PORTER'S Corps.

PERSONAL.

—Lieut.-Col. PRENTICE, who fell in the skirmish at Augusta, Ky., was fighting in the rebel ranks. His father, GEORGE D. PRENTICE, in a notice of his death, which appears in the Louisville *Journal*, says:

"This young man, if he had always directed his energies judiciously, could have made himself a distinguished ornament in any profession of life. He might have been an able and honored statesman in the service of the republic. But an intense Southern sympathy, in spite of the arguments, the remonstrances, and the entreaties of those who dearly loved him, made him an active rebel against his country. And, after a brief five weeks' service in the rebel ranks, he fell, soon to breathe out his fiery life, receiving meanwhile, far away from his family, the kindly ministrations of those against whose cause his strong right arm had been raised. O, if he had fallen in his country's service, fallen with his burning eyes fixed in love and devotion upon the flag that for more than three-fourths of a century has been a star of worship to his ancestors, his early death, though still terrible, might have been borne by a father's heart; but, alas! the reflection that he fell in armed rebellion against that glorious old banner, now the emblem of the greatest and holiest cause the world ever knew, is full of desolation and almost of despair. And yet we shall love to think of COURTLAND PRENTICE, that brave and noble though misguided youth, during the little remnant of our lives. Our love for him, undimmed by tears of grief, is and will remain an amaranthine flower upon the grave of our buried years."

—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from St. Petersburgh under date of Sept. 8:

"Gen. Cameron, I am glad to learn, has been treated with marked attention, both here and at the imperial palaces of Tzarsko-Selo and Peterhoff. At the latter place, the immense systems of fountains and artificial cataracts, which are only set in motion by command of the Emperor, were specially made to perform on the occasion of his visit. His family were conveyed through the parks and gardens in court equipages, and afterward sumptuously entertained at the palace. These unnatural courtesies, exhibited at a time when the Press of England was howling for intervention, and that of France, more cautiously, following in the same track, have—as they were meant to have—a welcome significance. The Court has been absent from St. Petersburgh the greater part of the Summer. The Emperor has just returned from a week's visit to Moscow, which is still more truly the Russian Capital than this city. Gen. Cameron left and returned on the same day as His Majesty, profiting by the occasion to make acquaintance with the most interesting portion of the Empire. Winans, Harrison & Co., who built and have for twelve years successfully conducted the railroad between the two cities, and who are now closing their business preparatory to leaving Russia, placed a special car on the train for the accommodation of our Minister and his family. They also made arrangements for his entertainment at the stations on the road, and treated him with splendid hospitality during his stay in Moscow. In addition to his family, Mr. Bayard Taylor, Secretary of the Legation, and Mr. Josiah Pierce, Jr., formerly Secretary accompanied him."

—The Warrin (Trumbull County, Ohio,) *Journal* says:

"Hon. John Hutchins has gone to Hilton Head, S. C. Mr. H. goes on his own account, but by the permission and with the approbation of the Government, to inform himself of the true condition of affairs there relative o the contrabands, cotton lands, &c. Much that is erroneous has been published by those in the Pro-Slavery interest, for partisan purposes, concerning the success of Gen. HUNTER'S plans at Hilton Head. And although the General declares most emphatically that the organization of negro regiments did not prove a failure from any want of capacity on the part of blacks, but only because the Government failed to properly second his efforts, the impression has obtained credence that the negroes cannot be employed in fighting the rebels because of their lack of martial spirit. Mr. Hutchins will spare no pains to learn the true state of the facts, and we doubt not that the truth will show there is much to encourage the friends of human progress in the degree of success that has attended the efforts of brave and good men at Hilton Head."

—The following is another version of the origin of the difficulty between Gens. Nelson and Davis:

"Some six weeks ago, Gen. Davis left his brigade in Buell's corps, and arrived in Indianapolis, his home, on sick furlough. About Sept. 21, he left for Louisville, to which point Buell's force was all advancing, and reported himself to Gen. Nelson for duty. Gen. Nelson ordered him to take command of the laborers on the fortifications. Gen. Davis remonstrated, saying that it was not a Brigadier's function to undertake any such duty. Nelson thereupon ordered him under arrest, directing him to report to Gen. Wright, at Cincinnati. Gen. Davis proceeded to Cincinnati. Gen. Wright dismissed all charges against him, and directing him to report to the officer in command at Louisville, Gen. Nelson, at the same time giving him a letter to that officer. It was while endeavoring to present this letter, and to report concerning his interview with Gen. Wright, that the unfortunate affair between him and Gen. Nelson occurred."

—The correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes from Sharpsburgh: "The desire of the residents of the country to see Gen. McClellan is very strikingly manifested, and groups of farmers, with their wives and daughters, nearly every morning gather at headquarters in hope of seeing the young General as he passes out on his visits to the different corps. For a day or two the General courteously received numbers of these people, but the pressure continued and so occupied his time that he had to decline to receive these visits. Some of the efforts of these people to see the General are decidedly amusing. A few days since an honest, jovial looking farmer, in defiance of guards and ceremony, penetrated into Gen. Marcy's tent, and uneasily swaying his whip in his hand, inquired for 'Mr. McClellan.' Perceiving the look of astonishment with which his question was received, he added, 'I mean *our* good General,' and there was an earnest tone in his voice that conveyed a compliment of which any General might be proud. He was informed that General McClellan was very busily engaged, and went away most evidently disappointed."

—Brig-Gen. Rufus Saxton writes from this city, under date of Sept. 29, in reply to an invitation to attend a meeting in Philadelphia:

"I have had many reasons for wishing to be relieved from duty at Port Royal. One was my feeble health, now, I am happy to say, restored. Some of the other reasons no longer operate. The glorious proclamation of our honored President comes like a gleam of sunlight through the darkness which has enveloped us, bidding us be of 'good cheer.' I would rather have the blessings and prayers which will go up from poor oppressed humanity, on its toilsome, weary journey up to freedom, for Abraham Lincoln, than all the honors which have been bestowed upon our Presidents since the days of Washington. A year's experience in the Department of the South, where I had an opportunity to see human slavery as it is, stripped of its gloss and glitter, and its apologies, has only tended to deepen my conviction that it is the foulest wrong which has disgraced humanity in the nineteenth century."

—The death of the gallant Major BLAKE, of the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, at the battle of Cedar Mountain, is unhappily placed beyond doubt Capt. W. D. WILKINS, of Gen. WILLIAMS' Staff, who was taken prisoner in the same battle, and has since been released, writes to the friends of Major BLAKE in New-Haven, Conn.:

"I most sincerely grieve to tell you that my noble and beloved friend, Major BLAKE, was shot dead, while gallantly charging with his regiment, at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9. Col. CHAPMAN (who was near him when he fell,) says he died instantly. Col. C. would have written himself to apprise you of the circumstances, but has been and is still too unwell to write. He desires me to tell you that in losing your brother, his regiment and the service have sustained a loss that cannot be supplied. I know that his death will be lamented by the whole division, for he was loved, admired and respected wherever he was known. It is consoling to know that from his Christian character, and shining, fervent piety, we may feel assured that the summons of death did not find him unprepared."

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes:

"Presently we may expect to have a change in the tone of these papers that regulate their praises by their prejudices in the case of Gen. Hooker. For Gen. Hooker has been expressing himself unreservedly about the battle of Antietem. He scouts at the stories of brilliant Napoleonic generalship, and though guarded, as a true soldier always is in expressing censure upon his superiors, makes no secret of the fact that neither he nor Burnside fought under orders from any controlling mind, as he states it, they made their plans of battle as they went along, and sent back for permission to carry out their own suggestions. He is equally free in declaring that the success of Wednesday could and should have been improved on Thursday by an overwhelming attack that would have driven the whole rebel army pell-mell into the Potomac or surrender."

—The Boston *Traveller* regrets to learn, from a source entitled to credit, that the telegraphic report that "Gen. Hooker had so far recovered as to be in readiness to take the field again," is inaccurate. On the 1st his foot had not touched the ground, and he told one of his Staff that he certainly should not be able to go into the field for ten days; but that if the wound would warrant the exercise, he might take a ride in a carriage within two or three days. The wound was a curious one, for the ball, in traversing the foot, passed below the bone, and cut no important tendon. An army surgeon stated that an anatomist might have fired a hundred shots through the foot without having one do so little serious damage.

—A letter dated at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., where the State Fair was held last week, says:

"Quite an amusing incident occurred last night at the Cochran House here. Owing to the crowd, the house was so completely filled that it became necessary to 'double up,' and by some strange chance, the Hon. Messrs. Parker and Ward, our worthy rival candidates for the Governorship, were assigned to the same room. The two gentlemen aforesaid, though not exactly 'rowing in the same boat,' did not seem averse to sleeping in the same room, and would probably have done so, had not a friend prevailed upon one of them to accompany him to his house, thus breaking up this nice little tea party."

—The reports that Lieut. E. F. Munn, of the Sixty-First New-York Regiment was among the wounded in the battle of Antietam are incorrect. He escaped unhurt, although he exposed himself freely, and behaved with great gallantry.

—Radetsky, who is now confined in the Monmouth County, N. J., jail, on a charge of murder, was married at the Court-house at Freehold on Saturday, Sept. 27, to a Miss Jessie Brougham, formerly of Scotland.

—Gen. Hooker has postponed his visit to the North. He has asked and received twenty days' leave of absence for the members of his staff who have been in service with him continuously since he was commissioned.

—Brig.-Gen Prentiss, who was captured at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, has been exchanged.

—Gen. Grant and Staff have returned to Corinth.

—It is now stated that Rev. Dr. Breckinridge has been seen upon his farm, near Lexington, since his reported capture by the rebels.

Military Review in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 11.

Business of all kinds was entirely suspended at 10 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of giving an opportunity to the entire enrolled militia of the St. Louis District to turn out for review and inspection. Over 15,000 soldiers were in line, and made a fine appearance. They were reviewed by Gov. GAMBLE, Maj.-Gen. CURTIS, Brig.-Gen. DAVIDSON, Brig.-Gen. GRAY, and a large concourse of citizens.

Marine Disasters.

BURNING OF THE SHIP CINCINNATUS—THE BRIGANTINE GAZETTE DISMASTED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Oct. 11.

The ship *Cincinnatus* was destroyed by fire on the 8th of September in lat. 30°, long. 26°. The crew were saved and part of them landed at Antigua.

The brigantine *Gazette* had put into Barbadoes dismasted.

THE LATE CAPT. CLOONEY AND LIEUT. CONWAY OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.—To-day, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 596 Broadway, the head recruiting office of the Irish Brigade, the remains of these two gallant soldiers, who fell fighting at the Battle of Antietam, will be borne to Calvary Cemetery. During last evening, and throughout the night, the bodies, encased in handsome metallic coffins, and watched over by a guard of honor, were visited by hundreds of sympathizing admirers and sorrowing friends, from the lips of whom, as well as from the wounded men and officers, who also were among the crowd, one could hear but eulogies of the deceased.

FROM NASSAU.—We are indebted to the purser of the steamer *Pacific* for late Nassau papers. This is the first trip of the *Pacific*, which belongs to the new line established by BACON & Co.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
MUSHROOM IMITATIONS.

Success is the "prevalent cradle" of innumerable humbugs. No sooner had HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made their mark in the world, than up sprang a host of imitations, and as the fame of the great restorative grew and spread, the pestiferous crop of poisonous mockeries thickened. But the true medicine has lived them down. One by one they have disappeared. When the bellows of puffery, which kept alive the feeble fire of their borrowed reputation, ceased to blow, they ceased to live, and thus they continue to come and go. Meanwhile,

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

the great protective and remedial tonic of the age, have progressed in popularity with each succeeding year. Their success as a means of preventing and curing the diseases resulting from malaria, unwholesome water and all unhealthy climatic influences, has been boundless; and as a remedy for dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, general weakness and debility, and all complaints originating in indigestion, they are now admitted to be superior to any other preparation ever advertised or prescribed. From the home market, to which a few years ago they were confined, their sale has been extended into every State in this Union, over the whole of South and Central America, [illegible] the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China and Japan.

Home and foreign testimony continue to show that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the most remarkable tonic and invigorant now before the world.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY
HOSTETTER & SMITH, PITTSBURGH.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND FAMILY GROCERS.

Chorea, Epilepsy and other Chronic [illegible] cases successfully treated by new remedies. Call or send for circular (post free, by mail) to the author, Dr. [illegible], No. 833 Broadway. Hours 7 to 10 A. M.; 3 to 5 P. M.

DIED.

GOEDECKE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 10, Eliza [illegible], wife of G. Alvin Goedecke, and daughter of the late J. Heydecker, aged 23 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 309 [illegible]-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KELSEY.—At Frederick City, Md., on Tuesday, Oct. [illegible], from wounds received at the battle of Antietam, WILLIAM H. KELSEY, of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., aged 19 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his father Walter Kelsey, on the Coney Island Plank-road, in the town of Gravesend, on Sunday, Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. N. B.—Cars pass the house every fifteen minutes. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 11, ANNE MURPHY, beloved wife of Edward Murphy, native of Cloghan, Kings County, Ireland.

The friends of the family and of her father, Timothy Egan, and her brothers, Kieran and John Egan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 203 Greene-st. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

PRICE.—At Lamington, N. J., on Saturday, 11th inst., WILLIAM FLOYD, youngest son of Ellis L. and Julia C. Price, aged 2 years, 10 months and 2[illegible] days.

Notice of Funeral in Monday's papers.

RUNYAN.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 11, HENRY B., only son of Henry and Fanny Runyan, aged 19 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place in Greenwich, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TRAVIS.—In this City, on Thursday, 9th inst., MARGARET S., wife of Elisha Travis, in the 3[illegible]th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 13 Morton-st., on Sunday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Whitlockville on Monday, 13th inst., for interment.

TUCKER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, 10th inst., AUGUSTA R., wife of Richard H. Tucker, and adopted daughter of William Halsey, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Ann's Church, corner of Sands and Washington sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE, ORISON BLUNT.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1862.

ORISON BLUNT, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Having observed with much satisfaction your gratuitous, honest and intelligent services as an Alderman of our City, Supervisor of our County, and as an efficient auxiliary of the Union Defence Committee, we feel desirous that the country at large should have the benefit of such services, and ask that you will allow us to use your name as a candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District at the coming election.

We are well aware of your earnest, true attachment to the whole Union, and we believe that the people of this country will find in you, if elected, a determined, intelligent supporter of the Government.

We are truly yours,

GEO. W. BLUNT, JOHN T. DENNY,
IVERSON W. KNAPP, EDMUND REMACK,
J. M. ROBERTSON, GEORGE F. SHERMAN,
HERMAN G. CARTER, GEORGE W. PINE,
STEPHEN A. PIERCE, H. A. SPAULDING,
C. B. GREENOUGH, WM. H. VAN KLEECK,
J. C. CARY, SAMUEL LEEDS,
DANIEL H. LEEDS,
And 150 others.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1862.

To Messrs. GEO. W. BLUNT, JOHN T. DENNY, and others, Committee of the People's Union Party:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your flattering letter of the 11th inst., in regard to the nomination for Representative in Congress from the Sixth Congressional District, and have the honor to reply that, under ordinary circumstances, my aspirations have never been in the direction of public office, although the public have at various times manifested their confidence by electing me to positions, in which I have endeavored to do my duty; but when the nation's life is trembling in the balance, and it behooves all loyal men to do their utmost by word and deed to sustain the best Government on earth, I feel bound, when called upon by my fellow-citizens, to shrink from no responsibility, and to shirk no task which they may impose. I therefore accept the nomination so kindly tendered, irrespective of party, and if elected pledge myself to an earnest, hearty, and unequivocal support of all measures calculated to strengthen the hands of our Executive in suppressing this unholy and disgraceful rebellion, and to an active participation in every honest measure to relieve our beloved country from the embarrassment which now surrounds her.

Very truly,
Your obedient servant,
ORISON BLUNT.

PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION.—FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—At a meeting of the Association on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1862, the following named persons were elected to represent the Fifth Assembly District in the several nominating Conventions of the Peoples Union Association.

County Convention.—John M. Blakeney, Isaac E. Meeker, Alexander Depuy.

Assembly Convention.—William J. Girvan, M. J. Trimble, L. Devoe, E. L. Green, T. Urckes, M. Hudson, James Decker, George Underhill, Isaac E. Meeker.

And in joint meeting of the members of the Fifth and Seventh Assembly Districts residing in the IXth Ward the following named persons were elected to represent the IXth Ward in the Congressional Convention: Dr. E. V. Price, George B. Dean, Abraham Van Orden, Thomas G. Girvan, John J. Rabineau.

THOMAS G. GIRVAN, President.
JOHN RILEY, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 483.—Oct. 11, 1862.
67, 52, 50, 38, 55, 74, 63, 65, 21, 11, 73, 36.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 484.—Oct. 11, 1862.
74, 33, 25, 64, 39, 2, 20, 13, 61, 78, 21, 53, 24, 76.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 431.—Oct. 11, 1862.
38, 63, 54, 4, 29, 15, 22, 66, 70, 53, 17, 24.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 353.—Oct. 11, 1862.
30, 36, 20, 42, 70, 57, 11, 17, 43, 78, 41, 61, 2, 74.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

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CHRONIC CATARRHS, (Cold,)
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MARK HOYT, Col. Commanding.

This is just the regiment to which a patriotic citizen, whether drafted or not, should make up his mind to belong, for one campaign in his Country's service, and where he can rely upon good treatment and association.
IRONSIDES REGIMENTAL BOUNTY, $25.
The usual City allowance to families will be secured.

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NOTICE.—FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 158 pieces, $27.
Fancy gilt and colored Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $6 50 and upwards.
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Fine English Dinner Sets, 165 pieces, $18.
Fine English Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $2 50.
Housekeepers will find it to their advantage by calling at J. & T. DONALDSON'S, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.
JOHN HYSLOP,
Late with E. V. Haughwout & Co.
All their large stock of glass and fancy goods, marked down very low, in plain figures
They still continue to manufacture gas fixtures in every variety.

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For Twelve Dollars, warranted correct time-keepers.
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I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
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EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very low prices, for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and bedroom suites unsurpassed. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 Houston-st. F. KRUTINA.

THE NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR.

A Damp Time—List of Premiums Awarded.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWTON, Sussex Co., N. J., Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862.

The equinoctial storm and our State Fair have this year come together, and a most disagreeable conjunction it has proved for those desirous of attending the Annual Exhibition of the Agricultural Society. The gloomy weather has of course operated to keep away sight-seers, for whose appearance those having in charge the financial arrangements look so anxiously, and many who had designed to become exhibitors forego their hopes of securing prizes rather than run the risk of having their articles damaged by exposure to the rain.

The weather god who has been so unpropitious has been outwitted in one respect, however. Instead of bringing the exhibition to a close on Friday, as is the usual custom, it has been kept open to-day, and a few hours of sunlight have thereby been secured, although it has not sufficed to put the grounds in such condition that many ladies have ventured to grace them with their presence.

Despite all these disadvantages, however, some of the departments were well filled. No finer samples of peaches and pears were ever offered for competition than were placed on exhibition this year, and the same can be affirmed of grapes. The Butter Apple seemed to be the favorite with the judges.

The Agricultural Department was not well represented, although some mowing machines, with decided improvements, were offered. In the opinion of the judges the Buckeye Reaper deserved the first premium, but they could not determine upon the second, so none was awarded.

Great interest was, of course, manifested in the trot for the premium of $100, and it was well contested. The following is the summary:

One hundred dollars, special premium, best 3 in 5, mile heats:

C. S. Dennis, Newark	2	3	4
W. Irwin, New-York	1	1	1
R. T. Walker, Newark	4	4	3
Isaac Pawling, Jersey City	5	5	Drawn.
S. R. Clark, Newton	3	2	2

Time, 2:33¾—2:34¾—2:37.

The following are summaries of the other trots:

$25—SPECIAL PREMIUM STALLION—MILE HEATS—BEST TWO IN THREE.

Robert Walker, of Newark, entered sorrel, *Wild Warrior*	2	1	1
Wm. McRoberts entered bay, *Abe Lincoln*	1	2	2

Time—3:00, 2:48, 2:47.

PRIVATE RACE—MILE HEATS—BEST TWO IN THREE—$10.

A. J. Rogers' black mare, *Frank Rogers*	1	1
A. J. Rogers' yellow mare, —— ——	2	2

Time—2:39—2:40.

For equestrianism, the following premiums were awarded:

Isadora Townsend, first premium, —.
Eugene Fredmore, second premium, —.

The appended list of premiums will show you what Jerseymen have the best specimens of horse flesh:

THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

F. S. Lathrop, sorrel stallion, *Serpent*, best.
G. E. Merseles, *Shadon Duroc*, second best.
R. S. Lewis, stallion, 2 years.
The above were not entered for premiums.
Z. Havens, stallion, 3 years, first premium, $10.
G. Drew, stallion, 3 years, second premium, $5.
A. Vansyckel, stallion, 4 years, first premium, $10.
G. J. Graver, stallion, 4 years, second premium, $5.
R. M. Petitt, 4 years, first premium, $10.
G. L. Vansyckel, stallion, 5 years, second premium, $5.
D. Layton, stallion under 4 years, first premium.
G. C. Shaw, stallion under 4 years, second premium.

MARES.

J. C. Dennis, mare, 6 years, first premium, $10.
R. Strable, mare, 6 years, second premium, —.
Isaac Holten, mare, 4 years, first premium, $10.
E. M. Shaw, mare, 4 years, second premium, $5.
E. Patter, mare, 3 years, first premium, $8.
J. Rutherford, mare, 3 years, second premium, $5.
J. Stoll, mare, 2 years, first premium, $8.

YEARLING COLTS AND FILLIES.

S. Benjamin, yearling colt, first premium.
Daniel Terrell, yearling colt, second premium.
B. D. Havens, best filly, first premium.

GELDINGS.

L. H. Smith, best gelding, 4 years, first premium, $8.
C. Arvis, gelding, 4 years, second premium, $5.
A. W. Shaw, gelding, 5 years, first premium, $8.
D. Cochrane, gelding, 5 years, second premium, $5.

MATCHED GELDINGS AND MARES FOR DRAFT.

S. H. Roof, draft team, first premium, $10.
D. Cochrane, draft team, second premium, $5.
Bird & Exton, draft stallion, first premium, $8.

SADDLE HORSES.

J. McCarter, first premium, $8.
M. B. Tilman, walking horses, first premium, $8.

TEAMS IN HARNESS.

J. McCarter, pair horses, second premium, $7.
M. B. Tilman, pair horses, 4 years, first premium, $10.
Thomas Lawrence, pair geldings, 5 years, first premium, $10.
J. M. Keepers, pair geldings, 5 years, second premium, $7.
R. Hamilton, pair geldings, 6 years, first premium, $10.
S. J. Coursen, pair geldings, 6 years, second premium, $7.
Wm. S. Ingersoll, black mare, first premium, $10.
Henry De Kay, geldings, second premium, $5.
H. B. De Kay, matched horses, 7 years, first premium.
M. B. Tilman, matched horses, 7 years, second premium.
J. Weldsick, matched horses, over 7 years, first premium.
A. J. Paykendale, matched horses, over 7 years, second premium.
R. Hamilton, matched horses, under 4 years, first premium.
A. Vass, matched horses, under 4 years, second premium.
A. J. Rogers, matched horses, roadsters, under 5 years, first premium.
J. Townsend, matched horses, roadsters, 5 years, second premium.
R. Walker, matched horses, 12 years, first premium.
A. J. Rogers, matched horses, 12 years, second premium.

FANCY MATCHED HORSES.

M. B. Tilman, first premium, $10.
J. Wildsick, second premium, $8.

For stock the following prizes were awarded:

SHORT HORNS.

M. R. Everett, for 3 years, first premium, $10.
Samuel Shotwell, 1 year, first premium, $5.
A. J. Vansyckel, 1 year, second premium, $3.
A. G. Vansyckel, Durham cow, first premium, $8.
A. G. Vansyckel, Durham cow, second premium, $5.
A. G. Vansyckel, Durham heifer, 2 years, first premium, $5.
A. G. Vansyckel, Durham heifer, 1 year, first premium, $5.
A. G. Vansyckel, Durham heifer, 1 year, second premium, $3.

JERSEY AND ALDERNEYS

Azariah Davis, Ayrshire bull, 2 years' first premium, $8.
John Rutherford, Jersey and Alderney heifer, 1 year, first premium, $5.
B. Havens, best heifer, 1 year, second premium, $3.
J. W. Satherthwait, best Alderney bull, 2 years, $8.
J. Havens, second best Alderney bull, $5.
J. Rutherford, Alderney bull, 1 year, $5.
Wm. Redmond, fine bull calf, first premium, $5.
Wm. Redmond, best Alderney cow, 7 years, $10.
Wm. Redmond, best Alderney cow, 5 years.

DEVONS.

Dr. Thomas Hunt, Devon bull, 3 years, second premium, $5.
Lewis Dunn, Devon bull, 8 years, first premium, $10.
Wm. M. Babbett, Devon bull, 1 year, second premium, $3.
Wm. H. Hart, Devon cow, 6 years, first premium, $10.
L. Dunn, Devon cow, 10 years, second premium, $5.
Wm. H. Hart, Devon bull calf, second premium, $3.
L. Dunn, best Devon bull calf, first premium, $4.
W. H. Hart, Devon heifer, first premium, $5.
L. Dunn, Devon heifer, second premium, $3.

NATIVES AND CROSSES.

A. Davis, heifer, 2 years, first premium, $8.
W. H. Hart, heifer, 2 years, second premium, $5.
W. H. Hart, cow, 3 years, second premium, $5.
A. Stoll, heifer, 1 year, second premium, $3.
F. T. Hosthurt, 3 heifers, 1 year, first premium, $5.
S. Shotwell, 4 Spring calves, worthy of notice.
J. Kelsey, 6 native yearlings, first premium, $5.

MILCH COWS.

A. G. Vansyckel, Durham milch cow, first premium, $10.

WORK OXEN AND STEERS.

E. Potter, best yoke oxen, 4 years, first premium, $8.
G. L. Vansyckel, yoke oxen, second premium, $6.
J. M. Rogers, yoke steers, 3 years, first premium, $5.
J. H. Carr, broke by boy, yoke steers, second premium, $3.

FAT CATTLE.

J. H. Beemer, fat steers, first premium, $10.
G. L. Vansyckel, fat cow, second premium, $8.

CATTLE OUT OF STATE.

A. B. Post, Durham bull, first premium.

MULES AND JACKS.

James Ayres, pair mules, first premium, $10.

FAT SHEEP.

J. McCain, fat sheep, first premium, $10.
E. Potter, fat sheep, second premium, $6.
J. McCain, fat sheep, middle wool, first prem., $10.

NATIVE AND IMPORTED LONG WOOL.

J. L. Vansyckel, buck, 2 years, first premium, $10.
J. McCarter, Backwell buck, 2 years, first premium, $10.
J. McCain, imported Leicester buck, first prem., $15.
J. McCain, Bockenell buck, first premium, $10.
Wm. M. Babbitt, South-down buck, first prem., $10.

SHEEP.

Wm. M. Babbitt, South-down, second prem., $4.
J. McCain, South-down, 2 years, second prem., $4.
J. McCain, South-down, second premium, $4.
J. McCain, 3 Bakewell ewes, second premium, $4.
J. McCain, 3 Bakewell ewes, first premium, $8.
J. B. Sickles, 3 Southdown, first premium, $8.
G. L. Vansyckel, 3 ewe lambs, first premium, $8.
J. McCain, 1 pair Southdown, first premium, $8.
J. McCain, Southdown buck, first premium, $8.
J. McCain, 1 year Southdown buck, second premium, $4.
Geo. L. Vansyckel, long wool buck, 2 years, $10.

SHEEP.

G. L. Vansyckel, Cotswold buck, first premium.
T. J. McKain, Cotswold buck, 1 year, second premium, $5.
J. B. Sickles, Southdown buck, 2 years, $5.
J. McKain, 3 ewes, Buckwells, second premium, $8.
J. B. Sickles, 3 Southdown ewes, second premium, $8.
J. McKain, 1 pair ewes, yearlings, first premium, $8.
J. McKain, 1 pair ewes, yearlings, second premium, $8.
J. McKain, buck lambs, first premium, $8.

CROSS-BREED EWES.

J. A. Shiner, cross-breed ewes, 3 years, first premium, $8.
J. Wilson, cross-breed buck, 2 years, second premium, $5.
S. Howell, cross-breed buck, 2 years, first pre., $10.
J. A. Shiner, cross-breed buck, 1 year, first pre., $10.
Wm. S. Harden, lambs, cross-breed buck, first premium, $8.
E. C. Armstrong, sheep out of State, first prem., $5.

SWINE.

Samuel Shotwell, boar, first premium, $8.
C. Potter, boar, second premium, $5.
J. H. Wood, sow, first premium, $8.
A. Davis, sow, second premium, $5.

There was a very good display of Butter, Cheese Honey and Sugar.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Corn, Potatoes, Strawberries, also farming seeds generally, were fairly represented in numbers, and extra in quality.

Attorney-General Bates on Emancipation.

Correspondence of the Chicago Post.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 27.

The remark of Attorney-General BATES to the serenaders who called to congratulate him upon the issuance of the emancipation proclamation, has been the theme of general comment in every circle. He said he would not criticise the acts of his superiors in the Government. The sentiment was a praiseworthy one. But the remark was a significant one; and it is in relation to its significance that comment is chiefly made. It is conceded to be conclusive that if the cabinet is "a unit" in regard to the proclamation, as is frequently asserted, then Mr. Secretary BATES is not a fraction of the unit.

But I happen to know that the Cabinet is not "a unit" upon the proclamation, and never has been, and never can be. It is quite likely that, like Mr. BATES, the opposition ministers will refrain from criticising this act of the President, so that the appearance of unity will be preserved. But at least four of the President's advisers are no more ready now to admit the policy of his course in this matter than they would have been six months ago.

In relation to Mr. BATES, I have the means of knowing what his views upon the proclamation are, and to relieve the curiosity which his remark to the serenaders has excited, as well as in view of the importance which must attach to the opinion of the legal officer of the Government I will give them.

Mr. BATES views the subject as a lawyer, and not as a politician. The part of the proclamation to which he particularly objects, is that which pledges the Executive Government, including the military and naval authority, to "recognize and *maintain*" the freedom of the slaves. The clear meaning of the language is that the President, in the exercise of his military power, will not only destroy the slave *property* of those who are in rebellion, which, as Commander-in-Chief, he has full authority to do; but that he will also take away their *right of property* in slaves, and that to do this he will employ the entire military and naval power of the nation. It is nothing more nor less than a declaration of perpetual war against Slavery. If, on the 1st of January, the proclamation shall be declared to be in effect in the State of Virginia, and, a week of a day afterward, the people of Virginia shall lay down arms, return to allegiance, and send representatives to Congress, the war against them must nevertheless go on until they will give up the right to own property in slaves. If the whole South shall return to the Union after the 1st of January, peace cannot be declared so long as they claim the right to own property in slaves. Or if peace should be actually restored, and the Constitution be again acknowledged the law of the whole land, and the people of the South, as loyal citizens of the Republic, should again attempt to exercise the right they had before enjoyed under the Constitution, of owning property in slaves, such attempt, in the light of this proclamation, must be regarded as an act of war, and the whole executive, military, and naval authority of the Government must be brought again into activity to prevent the exercise in any part of the Union of "powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it in the States," but, in express terms, "reserved to the States respectively or to the people." This is the ultimatum to which the proclamation clearly points, though it is probably not this to which the President expects or intends to be carried. But this is the principal ground of Mr. Secretary BATE's objection to it.

The right to hold property in slaves is not derived from the Constitution, nor from any legislative enactment under it. It is in the Southern States in the nature of a common law right, "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." Slavery there is the normal condition of the African. However repulsive the fact may be to the sensibilities of any, it is, in comprehension of law, a right as indefeasible as that of a parent to the services of his minor offspring. Probably no one will deny that a father is the lawful owner of his minor son; that he may command his labor, recover his earnings, wallop him for disobedience, "hire him out" by the month or week or year, or "bind him out" for a term of years, not beyond the period of his minority, by deeds and indentures, (of *sale*, if you please,) as absolute as ever master executed in the disposal of his negro. The only difference is that the son is a freeman at twenty-one, the negro does not become "of age" at all. In all other respects the legal view of the case is precisely the same. The right rests upon the same foundation, the general recognition of mankind where it exists. It is not found in the statutes.

The rebel army is composed largely of minor offspring—young men under the age of 21. There is no doubt but their services to the rebel cause are very valuable. Could this strength be taken away from the rebels, it would doubtless be of great advantage to us in bringing the war to a successful and speedy issue. In view of this fact, would the President be authorized, in the exercise of his discretion as Commander-in-Chief, to issue a Proclamation that in all the States or parts of States in rebellion, minor sons should not, after a certain day, owe any manner of obligation to their rebel parents? Could the Commander-in-Chief, in other words, as a measure of military necessity, seize and convert the property of rebels in the services of their own offspring? Mr. BATES has not the least doubt of the constitutional authority of the Commander-in-Chief to do this. But he denies that he would have any authority whatever to divest the prolific chivalry of the *right of property* in the labor and services of their minor sons. The President, under the war power, may unquestionably free every slave of every rebel in the South; but he cannot take away the right to hold slaves. He cannot alter the common law. The exercise of the war power must necessarily terminate with the war. The very instant that peace is restored, all the rights of citizens, in every part of the Republic, must return to them. The restoration of the authority of the Constitution carries with it the restoration of all the rights of persons and property which war may have held in abeyance. There may be a total deprivation of property, but there cannot be a permanent deprivation of the *right* of property, save upon due conviction and sentence for treason, and the Constitution declares that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted." Thus the Constitution expressly provides against the possibility of the forfeiture of any right, even upon due conviction for treason, except during the lifetime of the traitor. But if, after his death, his heirs or descendants shall undertake to exercise the rights of property in slaves, the President's Proclamation declares that the whole military and naval power of the Government shall be turned against them. He undertakes to destroy, not only the property of the rebels, but their right of property, also. The first he may do to any extent his judgment shall dictate, in the exercise of his authority under the war power. The second he cannot do, for the right of property reaches beyond the war and beyond the lives of all who are engaged in it. It is as permanent as the foundations of human society; as inalienable as the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. No power but that which may take away the citizen's right to life can divest him of his right to own property.

Mr. BATES also objects to that clause of the proclamation which declares that "the fact that any State, or people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in Congress, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such States and the people thereof are not then in rebellion."

Representation in the Congress of the United States is a right of the States and the people of the States, not an obligation upon them. Any State may, if it chooses, decline to elect senators, and the people of any State, or of any congressional district, may if they choose decline to send representatives; and yet both the State and its people may observe strictly all their obligations to the General Government. If in such States or parts of States the laws of the General Government are observed—if the Judges and other officers of the United States are not interfered with in the performance of their duties—then the State or the people cannot be said to be in rebellion, though they may have no representatives in Congress. On the other hand, if the Federal laws are obstructed by force of arms, the fact of representation is no evidence *per se* of anything. It may be a *prima facie* "color of proof," but the Attorney-General thinks it is not upon such proof that the President should announce an act fraught with such tremendous consequences as that proposed in his proclamation.

The Surrender of Harpers' Ferry.

A CARD FROM AN AID-DE-CAMP TO COL. MILES.

A card from Capt. HENRY M. BINNEY, Aid-de-Camp to Col. MILES, appears in the Boston *Journal*. The following are its essential portions:

"Our first rumors of the enemy's crossing into Maryland, near Nolan's Ferry, at the mouth of the Monocacy River, seventeen miles below Harper's Ferry, was received on Sept. 1, from our pickets at that point, who were driven into Point of Rocks. Reinforcements were immediately received at that point. Col. MILES sent the Eighty-sixth Ohio Regiment, with two 12-pounder howitzers. The enemy crossed in very large force, cutting the canal at seven-mile level, driving back our forces to Berlin, thence to Knoxville, Weavertown, and finally to Sandy Hook.

Thursday, Sept. 11, the enemy were nearly 50,000 strong in Pleasant Valley, and forced their way through Solomon's Gap and there "shelled out" our pickets who were thrown there by Col. FORD, of the Thirty-second Ohio, who commanded Maryland Heights. He then had the Thirty-second Ohio, 600; Rhode Island Cavalry, 350; Maryland Cavalry, 200; McGRATH's Artillery Company, 100; Battalion First Maryland Infantry, 300—total, 1,550. Col. FORD represented if he had another regiment he could hold the Heights against the whole rebel army. He was reinforced by the Garibaldi Guards, and subsequently, at his desire, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York, the One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York and the Third Maryland. The last order he had from Col. MILES was a peremptory one to hold those heights. On Saturday he evacuated and crossed to Harper's Ferry, spiking the siege guns. Col. FORD never received orders either verbal or written from Col. MILES to evacuate. The enemy did not make his appearance on the heights for over four hours afterward. Col. FORD had the following force when he left the heights: Thirty-second Ohio, 600; Capt. McGRATH's Company Artillery; Fifth New-York, (heavy,) 100; Battalion First Maryland Infantry, 300; Third Maryland Infantry, 550; One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York Volunteers, 950; One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, 975; Thirty-ninth New-York, Garibaldi Guards, 500—total, 3,597 men.

Col. FORD's only reason for evacuating the heights, when asked by Col. MILES, was "His regiments wouldn't fight"—a stigma upon his own Thirty-second Ohio and the Garibaldians, who *alone* could have held the heights until Monday.

Again, Harper's Ferry is represented as an immense stronghold—"a Gibraltar." Harper's Ferry was a complete slaughter pen—a small triangular position, contracted between two rivers and surrounded on all sides by bluffs and hills. Gen. JACKSON and Gen. HILL told me, personally, they had rather take it forty times than to undertake to defend it once. Col. MILES was wounded three-quarters of an hour after the white handkerchief was displayed, emblematic of a cessation of hostilities, and *not* after the condition of surrender was settled.

Again, I saw a statement that fifty-seven pieces of artillery were turned over, and three *field batteries besides*, making seventy-five pieces—*a falsity*; also, on hundred tons of ammunition, and twenty days' rations for 15,000 men—*a base lie*. Our men had been living on half rations for three days *previous* to Gen. WHITE's arrival with 3,500 men from Martinsburgh. Col. MILES seized all the flour from the mills and stores in and around Harper's Ferry, to subsist his troops upon. The injustice done Col. MILES has emanated principally from the infantry troops, who had nothing to do with the engagements of Sunday and Monday, it being an artillery duel entirely, with the infantry in trenches five feet deep. As for ammunition, the enemy got about 40,000 rounds of musket cartridges, and not a *single shell nor round shot*. They got about 50 rounds of canister shot (300 yards range.) Col. MILES would not and did not raise the white flag until his artillerists had all reported themselves entirely out of ammunition. The enemy did not get 15,000 stand of arms, but about 7,500, and most of them the men had rendered *useless by taking out the lock springs*. They got the following guns: Six 24-pounder howitzers; twelve 6-pounder Napoleons, smooth; six 3-inch JAMES' rifled guns; four 20-pounder rifled Parrots; six smooth-bores, brass. Also, the following guns, which were spiked and useless on Maryland Heights; Two 9-inch Dahlgrens; one 50-pounder rifled Parrot; six 12-pounder howitzers; four common rough. Total, 47.

By publishing the above written items, you will do justice to the public, and by stating that a more gallant and loyal officer does not exist in the State, nor does there exist a man who, under the circumstances, could have held out longer than did Col. MILES. The Government knew his situation—knew he was pressed with 100,000 men who were determined to take the place—knew that the place was under a tremendous cannonade, from daylight, on Friday, Sept. 12, till dark; again from daybreak, Saturday, till dark; from 2½ P. M., Sunday, the 14th, till dark; and at last, before daylight, on Monday, Sept. 15, *until* the last shell and round shot was expended, at 9 o'clock A. M. Col. MILES' limb was not amputated; reaction did not take place sufficient to allow of it. He lingered until 4½ P. M., on Tuesday. On Wednesday his body was taken to Frederick in a rough box by his Staff officers, and a metallic case procured, and therein conveyed to Sweet Air, Baltimore County, near Baltimore, Md. I hope justice will be done by the proper report at headquarters of the army. Justice demands that the public await the official report, which will be given the world in a few days.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
HENRY M. BINNEY,
Captain, and Aid-de-Camp to Col. D. S. MILES, Commanding the Division.

—Capt. J. Whele, and Capt. P. Nelson, of the Sixty-Sixth New-York Volunteers, did gallant service in the battle of Sharpsburgh on Sept. 17. They led the regiment in a charge which resulted disastrously to the enemy, and did much to decide the fortunes of the day.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

The Question of Adjournment—The Canons Amended—The Restoration of Degraded Ministers—The Rebellion Report.

EIGHTH DAY.

The Triennial Convention reassembled at 9 A. M. Friday, in the usual place. The religious services were conducted by Rev. Dr. CLEMSON, of Delaware, assisted by Rev. Mr. WHITTLE, of Kentucky, and Right Rev. Bishops BEDELL and BURGESS. At 10 o'clock, the House of Delegates organized, with Rev. Dr. CREIK in the Chair.

A resolution by Rev. Dr. CLEMSON, fixing the adjournment of the Convention for Tuesday next, amended by Rev. Dr. WELSH to extend until all business before the body be completed, was withdrawn.

The Committee of Canons sent in a report through Rev. Dr. MEADE, amending Canon 6, Sec. 2, Title 2, in reference to the discipline applicable to ministers renouncing their office, and in accordance therewith offered resolutions empowering Bishops to restore such to the ministry from which they had withdrawn or been deposed, in case they should see fit to memorialize for such restoration, the case to be decided by the Bishop memorialized, in conjunction with two of his brother Bishops, and by and with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee of the Diocese. A second resolution repeals the clause prohibiting the restoration of a degraded minister.

Rev. Drs. HIGBEE and HAWKS, and Professor SHATTUCK, of Massachusetts, strongly favored the resolutions, as only due to the lenient and exalted character of the Church.

Rev. Dr. GOODWIN doubted the expediency of so lenient a course. If, for instance, a minister had withdrawn and had embraced the heresies of Rome, with a full knowledge of the responsibility incurred, he deemed his subsequent restoration to the Episcopal ministry most improper, although his return to Church membership and the duties of a Christian should be made easy.

Rev. Messrs DOANE and MORAN, and Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN then advocated the resolutions; but the Rev. Dr. HARE considered the change proposed an insult to the Convention, which had allowed the Canons to remain unchanged for an entire generation.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Hon. ROBT. C. WINTHROP and Rev. Dr. MEADE continued the advocacy of the resolutions. Rev. Dr. BURGESS, of Maine, thought that there should be some special mark of condemnation by which the Church could designate its reprobation in certain cases, and of the latter some should disqualify for restoration to the ministry.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to introduce the rebellion question—the order of the day. The original debate then continued, and after participation by Rev. Messrs. BURGESS, THRALL, WHITTLE and HAWKS, and Judge CUNNINGHAM, Judge CHAMBERS and others, the resolutions were adopted.

Rev. Dr. HOWE, of Philadelphia, presented a report of the Joint Committee on the appointment of a Board of Missions, recommending the postponement of that duty until the session of the next General Convention.

Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN then rose to the order of the day, the Report of the Special Committee of Nine on the Rebellion resolutions. The speaker, in a long and elaborate argument, illustrated with frequent and intricate citations from Church authority, both ancient and modern, demonstrated the Southern portion of the Episcopal body in the United States to be in a state of schism, and that the organization is now called upon to define its position distinctly before the South and the world.

Mr. HOFFMAN concluded with a very mournful view of the position of the Church, if the present condition of the country was to be banished from its councils, and the efforts of rebellion passed over in silence.

Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP deplored the gloomy feelings of the last speaker, and dissented altogether from his inferences. He firmly believed not only in the restoration of the Church to her pristine fraternal communion both North and South, but in the reestablishment of our complete political Union.

Mr. HOFFMAN was understood to say that he by no means despaired of the Government. On the contrary, he cherished the [illegible] triumph.

The preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. HOFFMAN have already been given at length. They embody a vigorous rebuke to the alleged schismatics.

Rev. Mr. WELSH, of Pennsylvania, sustained the Report nearly as it stood, and also regretted the sad picture sketched by Mr. HOFFMAN, who, he hoped, would withdraw his series of resolutions. The speaker closed by proposing, in their stead, the following amendment of the second resolution in the Committee's Report:

"*Resolved*, That we cannot be blind to the course which has been pursued, in their ecclesiastical as well as in their civil relations, since this Convention last met in perfect harmony and love, by great numbers of the ministers and members of this Church, within certain States of our Union, which have arrayed themselves in open and armed resistance to the regularly constituted Government of our country; and that, while in a spirit of Christian forbearance we refrain from employing towards them any terms of condemnation or reproach, and would rather bow in humiliation before our common Father in Heaven for the sins which have brought his judgments on our land, we yet feel bound to declare our solemn sense of the deep and grievous wrong which they are inflicting on the Christian Communion which this Convention represents, as well as on the country within which it has been so happily and harmoniously established, in striving to rend assunder those civil and religious bonds which have so long held us together in peace, unity and concord."

Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER, of California, in a feeling and impressive address, advocated laying the whole question on the table. Why should this ecclesiastical body be so urged by the public to take action in matters so complicatedly and peculiarly secular? The Roman Catholic body had escaped such pressure. It had maintained, and seemingly would maintain its unity, yet no one thought of bringing against it the charge of disloyal conduct. The Reverend gentleman alluded to the fact that the Catholic Archbishop of New-York had issued a letter on the rebellion, to which the Bishop of Charleston had replied, without censure from Rome, and the continuity of the Church remained undisturbed. A Roman Bishop, from the interior of Florida, had passed beyond the Confederate and through the Union lines to St. Augustine, to perform the solemn rites of his faith. So should the prelates and ministers of this body—the only one of Protestant form remaining whole in the country—go forth on missions of mercy, bearing the olive branch between contending hosts. The case of a wounded Union soldier, who was treated with unlimited tenderness by the Confederates, among whom he was thrown, because he claimed the friendship of an Episcopal Bishop in the presence of adherents of the Church, was cited as in point, and the speaker enforced its application as an example exhibiting the agency of a true Christian spirit in alleviating the horrors of warfare.

The Convention thereupon adjourned, to meet again at 9 A. M. Saturday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Appointment of Inspectors of Registry—They are Requested to Choose Clerks in Opposition to their Political Majorities.

The Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, to appoint Inspectors of Registry. President PURDY was in the chair. The lobby was thronged with expectants for the appointments. On proceeding to business the Board found that the Republicans had arranged their lists of nominees, and they were printed complete, but the Democrats had reported but very few of theirs. The division of the appointments was arranged the same as it had been in previous years—two Republicans and one Democrat in one district, and a reversal of the order in the next district. As the Boards of Registry are to meet, by law, on next Tuesday, the appointments, it was concluded, could no longer be deferred. It was therefore decided to go on and make them, the Democrats to verbally announce their candidates as the vote proceeded.

Mr. PURDY proposed, before making the appointments, it should be agreed that the Boards of Registry having a Republican majority should appoint a Democratic Clerk, and in the other districts that the Democrats should appoint a Republican Clerk. By this arrangement, he said, the partizan elements would be equally represented in each Board, and no ground would be left for charges of malpractice because of political predomination.

Mr. BLUNT thought the proposition was a fair one, but believed it to be impracticable, because this Board had no control over the appointments of clerks to be made by the Registry Board. Some of them might respect the arrangement, if agreed upon here, and others, not being obliged to respect it, probably would disregard it.

Mr. LITTLE thought it was fair, but doubted that it would be done throughout the City; but even if it were done in one ward only, or here and there a ward, it would be good so far as it might be thus respected, and certainly could not do the least harm. He should support the proposition, and endeavor to prevail upon the Boards in his return district to respect it.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that, if the division of the offices of clerks in a political sense was at all the object, the matter would be the same under the old rule, as the registrars would select their clerks according to their political majorities, and hence the alternative of a Republican and then a Democratic Clerk would occur regularly in the districts throughout the city.

Mr. WEISSMAN opposed the proposition because they could not impose any obligation upon the Registry Boards to carry it out.

A resolution recommending the course proposed to be followed out by the Registry Boards, was then adopted by a bare majority vote, (7,) Mr. LITTLE (Rep.) voting with the Democrats.

The Board next proceeded with the balloting, and spent four hours in appointing registrars for the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Wards. The Democratic nominations for the other Wards not being ready to vote upon, an adjournment was made till 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Religious Services.

Last Sunday, Bishops HOPKINS, McCOSKRY, WHITELEY and BURGESS, and Rev. Dr. CRAIK, all members of the Triennial Convention now sitting in this City, preached in our local churches, and their discourses were printed in the TIMES of Monday. To-day, Bishop CLARKE, of Rhode Island, one of the most gifted sons of the Church, a man full of generous impulse and a devoted servant of his Master, will preach in the Church of the Ascension, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; Bishop BURGESS will preach in the same place, at 4 P. M.; Bishop LEE, of Iowa, in St. Mark's Church, at 10½ A. M.; Bishop UPFOLD, of Indiana, in Trinity Church, at 10½ A. M.; and Bishop KEMPER, of Wisconsin, at St. Paul's, at 10½ A. M. In the evening, at 7½, in Trinity Chapel, a meeting of the Sunday-School Union will be held, at which the above-named gentlemen and others are expected to speak.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will, in the evening, discuss the Proclamation.

Prof. JNO. H. RAYMOND, LL. D., will preach morning and evening, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church. There is no truth in the report that he has accepted a call to that pastorate.

A New Ambulance Corps.

The President has under consideration a project which, if adopted, will endear his name to the loyal people of the North and gain the heartiest approbation of the whole world. We allude to the comprehensive and systematic plan of Mr. H. M. PIERCE for the organization of an Ambulance Corps for the army.

While no other army in the world is so well paid, so well clothed and so well fed, on the other hand no army in Europe is so deficient in proper provision for the wounded on the battle-field, as the army of the United States. Whenever a battle of any extent has been fought, during the present rebellion, the insufficiency of preparation for the care of wounded on the field has been demonstrated in the most deplorable manner. Hence it is that we almost daily see published reports like the following: "The horror of horrors connected with this battle is the treatment of the wounded. In the first place there were poor facilities here for treating them; and in the second place there were not a fifth enough surgeons to attend them. I would gladly draw a veil over the horrors on this point, but duty to our gallant volunteers demands that the truth be told. I shall at present relate only one fact: A large number of the wounded had crawled or been carried to the bluff on Sunday and Monday. Some found the shelter of tents, but others lay out in the open air. There those men lay without a surgeon or attendant, without a mouthful to eat or drink until Wednesday morning. They groaned and died with no one near to pity them. On Wednesday morning one surgeon was sent to them, and one attendant with hard crackers and water. This was their treatment until they either died or were conveyed away." Another report said: "The features of the men blackened with powder and dirt, washed into palid whiteness, their heads reclining on the dreamless pillow of mud; the excruciating groans of the wounded lying in groups; the moans of those in the deepest agonies of pain, without any assistance or ministering hand, and the glaring, staring eyes of the dying, formed indeed one of the most touching but terrible pictures imaginable." Still another report from another battle-field states: "Rains had soaked the ground and covered it with pools of water, and sometimes the wounded could be seen crawling on the dead and lying there to keep off from the damp earth. Many had died in that position, and not a few of the deaths were caused by exposure. Numbers were drowned by being unable to crawl away from the places where they had fallen, and in which the water had rapidly collected. * * * Days passed without any nourishment, and in half the cases death had outstripped the physicians and was coming to their relief." Another correspondent wrote: "If a soldier was wounded in such a way that he could not walk, there being no ambulance to remove any wounded men, he of course fell into the hands of the enemy."

After the battle of the Chicahominy, our wounded had been lying from Saturday until Thursday on the battle-field without any care whatever, so that the maggots fell from their wounds when removed. The fields of the recent battles of Manassas, South Mountain and Antietam presented the same shocking scenes, and we might multiply these heart-rending accounts to almost any extent, but enough has been presented to illustrate the painful fact that our wounded received up to this day less attention than soldiers upon any European field.

Yet many considerations should have induced the War Department to order the organization of an Ambulance Corps. A naturally courageous man may be made a coward by seeing how his wounded comrades cry in the agonies of death for some little assistance; by hearing their groans and supplications for a drop of water to quench their burning thirst, knowing that all their supplications, their heartrending pleas are in vain—no adequate provision having been made for these natural consequences of every battle. But let, a man know positively that he will be well cared for that everything will be done for him, should he be disabled, and he will go far more readily into action than a man who knows he may be left disabled upon the battle-field, and uncared for for hours.

The brave men who fight the battles of their country deserve the utmost attention when wounded, and the inexperience of our leaders with the stern necessities of war is only a poor excuse for the criminal neglect of the past, while a fearful outbreak of public indignation might follow, if the good intentions of the President should be hampered by inefficiency of certain officials in bringing the Ambulance Corps system to its utmost perfection. The loyal people of the North would not stand a further delay or any half-way measures; for if the men of the Ambulance Corps were not properly equipped, selected or drilled for their peculiar service, the nominal employment of even so large a number would be an unpardonable deception on the poor volunteers who are lured into battle by the show of some precautionary measures. Thousands of lives will not only be saved by the organization of an Ambulance Corps; an incalculable amount of suffering will not only be promptly alleviated, and all such shocking scenes as above alluded to avoided, but the agonizing suspense of thousands of mothers, wives, sisters and daughters will be allayed, who have now their protectors in active service, and are praying with anxious hearts for their welfare.

Let the President insist on the speedy organization of an Ambulance Corps for the whole United States Army, on the plan proposed by Mr. H. M. PIERCE, and every man in the North, no matter what his politics may be, will say, "God bless ABRAHAM LINCOLN;" while the army will recognize in him their benefactor, enshrining his name in their hearts to the last.

War Meeting of New-York Teachers.

An adjourned meeting of the teachers of this City was held at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of consulting as to measures proper to be taken by them in the present crisis of our National affairs. At the previous meeting, which was held on Monday afternoon of last week, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of one from each Ward, together with two from the Free Academy, be appointed, who are hereby authorized to consider in what manner the teachers of New-York can best assist the Government in the present crisis; and that said Committee shall prepare and submit a plan of action at the next meeting of the teachers.

The following resolutions were also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting has heard with feelings of deep interest of the promotion of NELSON B. BARTRAM, formerly Vice-President of Grammar School No. 45, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, for distinguished bravery at the battle of Hanover Court-house.

Resolved, That as teachers of the public schools of the City of New-York, we feel a just pride in the meritorious promotion of our late fellow teacher, and that we will watch with increasing interest the record he may make in the future battles of his country.

The time of meeting for yesterday having not been generally known by the teachers of the City, and there not being over twenty persons present, the meeting adjourned without taking any definite action, until next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when the Committee will make a full report.

The teachers propose organizing a rifle corps for home protection, and creating a fund to recruit a company to be tendered to the Government.

The Iron-Clad Frigate Roanoke.

The United States iron-clad frigate *Roanoke*, one of the two frigates of that class in the navy, is now nearly ready for active service, and will probably be reported ready for her officers and men before the 10th of November. She is at present lying near the wharf of the Novelty Works, up town, and is covered from stem to stern with an iron armor, put on in the best manner. She will be the most formidable of all our master vessels, except perhaps the *Puritan*, *Dictator* and *Dunderberg*, (the latter is Mr. WEBB's ram,) and can bring a force against an opposing craft equal to that of two or three "Monitors." The floor is now being laid, and will soon be completed. Mr. EVERETT is superintending the Government work at the Novelty Works, and is of opinion that the *Roanoke* will be one of the most useful ships afloat.

When the lower part of her hull was plated, some time since, she was taken from the Navy-yard to her present anchorage, where she will remain until ready for her armament. The ordnance authorities are preparing her guns, the calibre of which it is not deemed advisable to publish. The *Roanoke* and *New-Ironsides* are the only two iron-clad frigates at present in the navy.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, EIGHTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Last Sunday, the 5th, was the Tenth Anniversary of this Church. At the morning service, the Rector was instituted by the Bishop of this Diocese, the Bishop of Western New-York preaching the sermon.

The gross income of this Church for the year ending Oct. 1, 1862, was $12,138 11. The expenditures were—for Diocesan objects, $69 50; for the Western Sanitary Commission, $137 07; Sick and Poor, $226 42; Sunday School, $35 50; Parochial expenses, $3,635; Interest and Insurance, $3,180 40; on the mortgaged debt, $4,800. The following are some of the statistics of the ten years' work. Baptisms, 218: adults, 64, (24 being deaf-mutes;) children 154, (36 having deaf-mute parents.) Confirmed, 168, (54 deaf-mutes.) Communicants, 420, (68 deaf-mutes;) present number 325, (49 being deaf-mutes.) Marriages, 60; (8 couples being deaf-mutes.) Burials 135, (16 for deaf-mutes and 7 for children of deaf-mutes. This church has been instrumental in establishing weekly services for deaf-mutes in Baltimore, and monthly service for those in Philadelphia and Boston. Occasional services for these *children of silence* have been been held in most of the larger Eastern cities, and also at Buffalo and Chicago. In July, 1859, St. Ann's Church bought its property, (church, rectory and four full lots,) for $70,000. It owes now upon two mortgages $38,500. It is very desirable that the smaller one of $3,000 should be entirely paid by the 1st of January next.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following are the changes for the past week: *Appointments*—John J. Ware, Third; Joseph O'Connor, Third; George W. Finch, Fourth; John Jackson, Fifth; Isaac M. Slater, Seventh; David McCaul, Eighth; Michael T. Horgan, Tenth; Michael Coleman, Thirteenth; Jared N. Jeralemon, Fifteenth; John Gibbs, Fifteenth; Louis Bohn, Fifteenth; Thos. Pettit, Fifteenth; Barent S. Garrett, Fifteenth; James McKim, Eighteenth; Henry H. Brooks, Thirty-second; Geo. W. Marshall, Forty-first; John Herbert, Forty-second; Chas. McGirr, Fourth. *Resignations*—Anthony P. Allaire, Fifteenth; James D. Hawes, Twentieth; George Washburn, Twenty-seventh; James Fuller, Twenty-first; Michael Turschman, Seventeenth; George D. Wiseburn, Eighth; Robert King, Twenty-fifth; John L. Morrell, Nineteenth; Lawrence Austin, Twenty-third; Edwin R. Wright, Twenty-third; John Barrett, Seventh; Jas. Loomis, Ninth; James A. Birdsall, Broadway squad; Lorenzo D. Place, Twentieth; John M. Thompson, Ninth; Isaac W. Richards, Twenty-second; John H. Allcott, Sanitary; John C. Matthews, Twenty-seventh; Robert Jones, Sixteenth; John Mike, First; George W. Quackenbush, Third; John Jackson, Fifth; Charles W. Carson, Eleventh; John C. Kortright, Twenty-ninth; John J. Tobin, Second; William H. Speilin, Thirteenth. With the exception of the three last resignations, all of the above were tendered on account of the officers having enlisted in the Metropolitan brigade. The enthusiasm among the Police force, relative to the completion of the different regiments, continues unabated, and large accessions to the ranks are made every day.

A MOTHER AND CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—About 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, a melancholy casualty occurred in Forty-second-street, whereby the wife and youngest daughter of Mr. ANTHONY PFUND, an architect, residing on the corner of Forty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, lost their lives. The facts of the case, so far as we have learned them, are that Mr. P. had placed a pot—containing a mixture of about a quart of linseed oil, turpentine and benzine—on the stove, for the purpose of heating it. He then left the room for a few minutes, and during his absence, his wife, who found the liquid was getting too hot, took it from the stove. In doing so, a small quantity was spilled upon the stove, which at once caught fire. The flames soon spread to the pot of boiling liquid. In her excitement Mrs. PFUND seized the vessel, which was then all in flames, and attempted to carry it from the room, but her dress immediately caught fire, and then the pot was dropped upon the floor. The woman's screams brought her husband to the room, and in his efforts to extinguish the flames his face, hands and arms, were burned to such an extent as to disfigure him for life. The clothing of the unfortunate woman was entirely burned from her person before the fire was extinguished, and the burns upon her body were so severe that she died in great agony three hours after. The youngest child, a girl about two years old, while following her mother from the room, came in contact with the burning fluid and was also burned to death. A sister of Mr. PFUND was also burned very seriously about the hands and arms, while endeavoring to extinguish the flames upon Mrs. P. The Coroner will hold an inquest upon the bodies to-day.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—The first of a series of Sunday evening sermons to young men, under the auspices of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, will be preached by Rev. Dr. SHEDD, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh-street, this (Sunday) evening. The object of these services is to stir up the young men of our various churches to the necessity of earnest personal Christian labors for the spiritual and moral welfare of the young men of our City, also to minister to the sick and wounded soldiers who fill our various hospitals.

Rev. C. D. MURRAY will preach the second sermon in the series at the Market-street Dutch Reformed Church, on the following Sunday evening. To be followed on following Sunday evenings by our City pastors at their respective churches.

NEW PICTURES.—"Jesse Talbot in the Woods" has a pleasant sound suggestive of one of our best artists at home in a field particularly his own. We have seen several of Mr. TALBOT's Summer studies. They are beautiful in themselves, clear, warm and life-like, and they promise more for the complete pictures in which they may be employed. In one of these, decayed trees on either hand, an open green sward, surmounted by living oaks in full foliage in the centre, and a far-off horizon, are handled in admirable style. The others have excellencies of similar quality.

THE MUSEUM.—Mr. BARNUM's little NUTT, who eclipses the over-grown TOM THUMB in diminutiveness as he does in breeding, will remain here a few days, stopping on his way to Washington, where he will exhibit before Mrs. LINCOLN and the rest of our Republican Court. At the Museum his vacant place will be filled by the ever-pleasing Aquaria, and this week Mr. BARNUM promises a well gotten-up sensation called by BOUCICAULT, "Pauvrette; or, Under the Snow."

FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.—United States Marshal MURRAY yesterday sent to Fort Lafayette, three sons of Secessia captured on the schooner *Agnes* off Charleston. Two of them were skilled Charleston pilots named JOS. A. SILLIMAN and FRANCIS HERNANDEZ. The other was one of the crew, named G. H. CURTIS. The blockade runners will miss them all.

POSTPONED.—The opening of bids at the Street Department was deferred a third time yesterday, for five days—till the 16th inst. Mr. KNAPP ordered the postponement.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—WEEKLY REPORT.—Remaining on Oct. 3, 330; admitted to Oct. 10, 206; discharged, cured or relieved, 104; died, 6; remaining at date, 426. Males, 409; females, 17.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.—The delegates elected in the Seventh Ward, which were omitted in the list published yesterday morning, are as follows:

Congressional—Messrs. WILLIAM A. COBB, S. A. SMITH, H. L. WING. City—SAMUEL H. TURNER, C. E. LOKER, WILLIAM SULLIVAN. County—A. VAN TUYL, S. CHURCH, G. SULLIVAN. Assembly—ISAAC MESEROLE, CHARLES HOLT, B. LEWIS, S. S. MYERS, GEORGE JUDSON. Supervisor—JAMES S. PRATT was renominated.

The majority of delegates elected in the Third Congressional District are understood to be in favor of the nomination of Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY. The contest was between the friends of Mr. HUMPHREY and Hon. WILLIAM WALL.

ANOTHER ALLEGED BOUNTY FRAUD CASE.—Officer LAWRENCE CAREY, of the Twentieth New-York precinct on Friday appeared before Justice PERRY, and made a complaint against RICHARD LYNCH and others whom he charges with attempting to defraud the Bounty Committee of Kings County. Mr. HENRY HAWKINS, residing at No. 30 Prince-street, Brooklyn, testified in regard to the matter, and from his evidence it appears that he received $20 to represent a recruit, and was then sent about his business. He was offered more money if he would go through the same operation again. He consented, and induced two others to accompany him to the New-York Comptroller's office, but as the payment of bounties had been suspended, they got no money. The further examination of the case was adjourned to the 14th inst., at 11 A. M.

RESIGNATION OF COL. WOOD, OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—Col. ALFRED M. WOOD, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, has resigned, in consequence of ill health, the result of the wounds received in the first battle of Bull Run. Lieut.-Col. FOWLER, who was wounded at the last Bull Run battle, will probably be appointed in his place. The resignation of Col. WOOD, and recommendation of prominent citizens to appoint Lieut.-Col. FOWLER, were sent to Gov. MORGAN last evening.

THE FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The Fifty-Second Regiment National Guard was organized on Friday night, by the election of the following field-officers; Col. M. W. COLE; Lieut.-Col. WM. C. BOOTH; Major THOMAS L. BAKER. The regiment has been accepted by the Governor for nine months' service. Yesterday the Colonel proceeded to Albany, to make arrangements for encamping the men thus far enlisted.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this City last week was 127; of which 12 died of cholera infantum; 12 of marasmus; 12 of convulsions; 7 of diphtheria; 15 of consumption; 5 of diarrhœa; 5 of croup; 5 of scarlet fever; 1 of lock-jaw, &c. Males 74; females 53; children 94; adults 33.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The delegates to the Fifth Congressional District Republican Union Convention, comprising Hudson County and the City of Newark, met yesterday afternoon, at Commercial Hall, in Jersey City, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress from that District. Nearly all of the delegates were present. The meeting was organized by the election of ISAAC W. SCUDDER, Esq., of Hudson County, as Chairman, and O. B. WOODRUFF, of Newark, as Secretary. After appointing committees on resolutions and rules, the Convention took a recess, in order that the delegates from Hudson County could hold a conference.

The delegates from Newark, about seventy in all, had come to the Convention united on JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of Newark, and a staunch Union man, as their choice for the position. Having had the nominee from Essex the past two terms, they were willing to concede the nomination to Hudson County, providing the delegation could agree upon an acceptable man. The Hudson County delegates were unable to unite upon any one man, and upon returning to the Convention submitted the names of the following named gentlemen as candidates: PETER C. BENTLY and DUDLEY S. GREGORY, of Hudson, and JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, of Newark. Mr. BENTLEY received the largest number of votes, but not a majority over the other two gentlemen above named. Considerable discussion ensued, but the Newark delegation were not willing to relinquish their support for Mr. BRADLEY unless the Hudson delegates could unite on one man. Finally, E. B. WAKEMAN, Esq., who strongly advocated the nomination of Mr. BENTLEY, withdrew that gentleman's name, and moved that the nomination of JOSEPH P. BRADLEY be made by acclamation. The motion was adopted and the nomination was made with great enthusiasm. A series of resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned. The delegates consider that the election of Mr. BRADLEY over NEHEMIAH PERRY is certain.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 55—demurrer—256, 324, 344, 332, 354, 414, 418, 420, 422, 426, 438, 448, 452, 455, 34, 454, 456, 466, 468, 470. *Part II.*—Nos. 83, 179, 235, 236, 457, 531, 535, 537, 539, 541, 542, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 559, 561.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 3042, 3048, 3050, 3052, 3056, 3058, 3060, 3062, 3066, 3070, 3072, 3074, 3076, 3078, 3080, 3082, 4084, 3086, 3090, 3092. *Part III.*—Nos. 1823, 2484, 2563, 610, 2601, 2613, 2632, 2688, 2713, 2946, 2720, 2773, 2788, 2808, 2810, 2814, 831, 1923, 2922, 2986, 2213.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2615, 2617, 1033, 2377, 2015, 2649, 2651, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2671. *Part II.*—Nos. 2344, 1992, 2398, 2400, 2462, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 680, 1303, 1304, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 233, 105, 1003, 1250, 1253, 1282. *Part II.*—Nos. 1230, 1232, 1259, 1253, 1269, 439, 2138, 1291, 1295, 1100, 1311, 1312, 647, 1266, 1313.

United States Securities not Liable to State Taxation, if Issued after the Exemption Act.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Barnard and Clerke.

The People, ex. rel. The Merchants' Bank and

[illegible] other banks in the City of New-York, vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, &c.—The argument of this case before the General Term was fully stated in the TIMES of Sept. 26. The various relators contended that the Tax Commissioners erred in assessing them for that part of their capital stock which had been invested in and consisted of, the notes or stocks and bonds of the United States; and their proceedings should be corrected, on the ground that such securities of the General Government are exempted from State taxation by the Exemption law, passed Feb. 25, 1862. The applicability of that statute to the cases under consideration was argued at great length by the various counsel; and the decision of the General Term has just been given substantially in favor of the Banks. The Court give judgment for the People on the *certiorari*, with direction to the respondents to deduct from the amount of the assessment the value of the United States Stocks and Bonds held by the relators, which were issued by the United after the passage of the Act of Congress exempting such stock from taxation. Justice CLERKE rendered a dissenting opinion.

Landlord and Tenant—What Amounts to a Surrender of Premises.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Moncrief, Robertson and Monell.

Robert Goelet vs. Robert Ross et al.—This is an appeal by the defendants from a judgment at Trial Term, before mentioned in the TIMES.

The action was brought to recover rent, for two years, of some vacant lots on Forty-second-street, from May 1, 1858, to May 1, 1860. The plaintiff, in May, 1857, gave a lease to the defendants for three years, and they entered and occupied the premises as a stone-yard to April, 1858, when defendants informed plaintiff that they had become involved, and wanted to give up the ground; that they would get one Chave to pay the rent then due, and would surrender the premises, if he would release them from all their obligations on the lease. To this proposition the defendents say the plaintiff assented, but plaintiff says he does not remember any such conversation.

The defendants on first of May abandoned the premises, and it appears that plaintiff hired an Irishman in the vicinity to look after the fence and gates and keep them up. On the trial the Court refused to let the case go to the jury, but directed a verdict for the plaintiff for the whole amount claimed. The judgment of the General Term now is that the decision be reversed, with costs, etc.

D. D. Field for appelants; Elbridge T. Gerry for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

LeBlair vs. Van Cott.—Not granted.

Garrard vs. Garrard.—Motion denied.

Bucking vs. Fowlkers.—Motion granted without a stay; costs to abide event.

Swatzer et al. vs. House.—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Benedict vs. Oppenheimer.—Motion denied; defendant's remedy is by demurrer, if causes are improperly noticed.

Henneguins et als. vs. Cumming et als.—Motion granted to appoint receiver of limited partnership; costs to abide event.

In the matter of the Receivership of the limited partnership of Cummings, Simpson & Armstrong.—Motion granted.

Renyon, &c., vs. Hedges.—Motion granted, with costs.

Wheeler vs. Richards.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Crosby, Executor, &c. vs. Chamberlin.—Motion granted, on terms. See memorandum with the papers.

Delano vs. Rarvsonge.—Case, amendments, &c., settled, and papers left with the Special Term Clerk.

GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Patrick et al. vs. Kelly, Impleaded, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge ROBERTSON.

Morrison et al. vs. Atwell et al.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide the events. Opinion by Judge ROBERTSON.

Fettretch vs. Leavy.—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted; costs to abide events. Opinion by Judge ROBERTSON.

Bolarcrow vs. The Broadway Banks.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide events. Opinion by Judge BARBOUR, ROBERTSON dissenting.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 11, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s.'81.Cou..	104	60 Pac. Mail St. Co....	124
20,000 U. S. 5s, '74.Cou.	92¾	150 do....	123⅛
5,000 do....	92⅝	200 do....	123
165,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ℔ct.		52 N. Y. Central R....	103¼
Notes....	105⅛	1410 do....	103⅛
8,500 U. S Dem.Notes.	124¼	400 do....	103¾
40,000 do....	124⅜	25 do....	103⅜
8,000 U.S.6s, 1-year C..	99¾	450 Erie Railway....	54⅛
5,000 Ky. State 6s....	95	150 do....	54⅛
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs, '77.	103	100 do....	54⅛
1,000 Ill. War Loan....	104	50 do....	54⅞
13,000 do....	105	550 Erie Railway Pref....	81⅜
22,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	53	50 do....	81⅛
4,000 do....	53⅛	100 do....s10	81⅛
1,000 do....	53⅛	106 Hud. River R....	67⅛
35,000 Missouri State 6s	52⅜	100 do....s60	67⅜
5,000 do....s60	52⅜	30 do....	67⅜
20,000 do....	52	200 do....b30	67⅜
15,000 do....	52⅛	200 Harlem Railroad....	23⅛
1,000 Cal. State 7s....	110⅛	800 do....	23
13,000 E. R. 3d M. B. 1883	107	22 Harlem R. Pref....	50
14,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds.	100	400 do....	49⅛
10,000 do....	97⅛	50 Rome & Wat. R....	85
5,000 E. R. 5th M. Bds.	98	200 Reading Railroad....	75
1,000 do....	97⅛	272 do....	74⅛
1,200 B., N.Y. & E. 1stM	98	400 Mich. Cen. R....	84
3,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 per		200 do....	84⅛
cent. Bonds....	116	160 do....b30.	85
6,000 Mich. So. 2d mtg.	95	100 do....	84⅛
2,000 do....	95⅛	140 M. So. & N. I. R....	42
500 do....	96⅛	50 do....	41⅛
2,000 do....	96	150 do....	41⅛
10,000 Mich. So S. F. B.	106	250 do....	41⅛
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d M. b.	80	100 do....	41⅛
500 Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	100	100 do....s30	41
2,000 do....	100⅛	100 do....	41⅛
5,000 Ch. & N. W. As. Bs.	62	110 M. S. & N. I. g'd s'k.	77
10,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	34	215 do....	76
4,000 To. & W. 1st M.	99	200 do....b30.	76⅛
16,000 To. & W. 2d Mtg.	85	50 do....	76⅛
5,000 do....	86⅛	15 do....	76⅛
6,000 do....	86	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip....	79⅛
6,000 P., F. W. & C. 1stM.	103	50 do....s30	79⅛
8,000 do....	103⅛	50 do....	79⅛
2,000 P., Ft. W & C. 2d M.	94⅛	550 Clev. & Pitts. R....	37⅛
5,000 do....	94⅛	300 do....	37⅛
2,000 P., Ft. W & C 3dM.	78	11 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	133
10,000 do....s30	76	50 Gal. & Chic. R....	83⅛
6,000 do....	77	350 do....	83
500 do....	76	50 do....	82⅞
5,000 Cl. & P. 2d M. B.	100	250 do....b30	83⅛
1,000 Cl. & P. 4th M....	70	925 Cleve. & Tol. R....	68⅜
48,000 do....	71	50 do....	68⅛
15 Bank of America....	110	200 do....b30.	68⅛
30 Merchants' Bank....	101⅛	55 Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	81⅛
25 Am. Ex. Bank....	99	300 do....	81
10 Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	150 do....	80⅞
13 do....	100⅛	100 do....	80⅞
75,000 American Gold....	128⅛	50 do....s30	81
22,000 do....	128⅛	50 do....s30	80⅞
60,000 do....	128	50 do....b30	81
5 Del. & H. Canal Co.	108	50 C., B. and Quin. R.	105⅛
15 do....	109⅛	100 do....b30	106
130 do....	110	100 do....s30	106
90 Cumb'd Cl. Pref....	14⅛	160 do....b30	106⅛
300 do....b30.	14⅛	50 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R..	37
300 do....	14	50 Del., L. & West. R..	111
150 do....	14⅛	20 Pitts., Ft. W. & C....	61
100 do....	14⅛	100 do....	60
30 Panama Railroad....	147	250 do....b60	60
50 do....	146⅛	70 Tol. & Wabash R....	55⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103¾	50 Erie R. Pref....	81⅛
60,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103¾	50 do....	81⅛
24,000 U. S. Dem'd N's	124⅛	100 Harlem Railroad.s60	22⅞
25,000 do....	124⅛	200 do....	22⅞
10,000 do....	124⅛	200 Harlem R. Pref....	49⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s. '90..	53⅛	200 Reading Railroad....	75
5,000 E. R. R. 5thM.B.	97⅛	100 do....b30	75
6,000 Cl. & To. S. F. B.	102⅛	350 Mich. Cen. R....	84
5,000 do....	102⅛	150 Pitts.Ft.W.&Chi.R.	58
10,000 Cle.&Pitts.4th M.	70	350 Mich.S.& N. In. R..	41
5,000 P., Ft.W.& C.1st.	103⅛	400 do....b30	41
20,000 American Gold....	128⅛	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S	76⅛
85,000 do....	128⅛	100 do....b30	77⅛
10,000 do....	128⅛	250 do....	77⅛
100 Cumb Coal Pref....	14⅛	50 Ill. C. R. Scrip....	79
150 Hud. River R....	67	100 do....	78⅛
200 do....	66⅛	250 do....	78⅛
250 Pacific M. S. Co....	123⅛	25 Gal. & Chic. R....	82⅛
50 do....	123⅛	50 do....	82⅜
50 do....	123⅛	100 do....	83
200 N. Y. Central R....	103⅛	100 do....	82⅞
100 do....	103⅛	200 do....	82⅞
100 do....b30	103⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R....b30	68
100 Erie Railway....	54⅛	100 do....	67⅞
200 do....b30	54⅛	200 do....	67⅛
200 do....s30	54⅛	200 Chi. & R. Isl. R...s30	80
200 do....	54⅛	150 do....	80
1050 Clev. & Pitts. R....	37.		

SATURDAY, Oct. 11—P. M.

The Stock Exchange dealings to-day were less feverish than yesterday, and the temper of the general market at the Second Board rather better than at the close on Friday. The price of Gold fluctuated from 128 to 128⅛ ℔ cent., and U. S. Notes for Custom House use 124@125 ℔ cent. Exchange 142½ ℔ cent.; irregular, and dependent upon the frequent ups and downs in Gold.

At the Afternoon Board the Stock Market was very tame again, in point of demand. There were sellers of United States 6 ℔ cents of 1881 at a decline of ¼ ℔ cent., on a demand for about $100,000. The New-York and Western Road shares a fraction easier than at the first Board. But immediately after the Board broke up, there was a suddenly improved demand for some of the Railroad Shares, especially Michigan Southerns and Erie Preferred. And later in the afternoon the general market closed firm and improving, almost as follows, as compared with Friday afternoon:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
N. Y. Central..	103⅜	103⅜	Pacific....	123⅛	124⅛
Erie....	54⅜	54⅞	Panama....	146	146
Erie Preferred.	81⅜	82	Missouris....	52	52⅛
Rock Island....	80⅜	80⅞	Tennessees....	53⅛	53⅛
Galena....	82⅞	83⅛	U. S. 5s, 1874....	92⅛	92⅛
Mich. Central..	83⅛	84⅛	U. S. 6s. 1881....	104⅛	103⅞
Mich. Southern.	41	41	U.S.Notes,C.H	124⅛	124⅛
Mich. Guarant'd.	77	78⅛	Treas.7.30 ℔cts.	105⅛	105⅛
Illinois Cen....	79⅛	79⅛	Bills on Lond'n.	141⅛	142⅛
Toledo....	68⅛	67⅞	Gold....	127⅞	128⅛

The City Bank Shares are firmer, and the bidding to-day as follows:

New-York....	101	Bank of the Republic..	92
Merchants'....	101⅛	Bank of N. America....	100
Union....	102⅛	Hanover....	82
America....	110	Metropolitan....	103
Phœnix....	103	East River....	85
Merchants' Exchange....	88	Nassau....	100
State of New-York....	96⅛	Shoe and Leather....	100⅛
Commerce....	97⅛	Corn Exchange....	100
Commerce, scrip stock..	97	Continental....	91⅛
Mech. Banking Ass'n..	90	Marine....	110
Ocean....	84	Commonwealth....	87
American Exchange....	99⅛	Importers' & Traders'..	100
Chatham....	83	Park....	112

There are various fluctuations, up and down, on the Railway Mortgages; the average list being about the same as yesterday:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64....	103	Chi.&N.W.1st&2dseries	81
Erie firsts '68....	112	Chi.&N.W.firsts, ass'd.	61⅛
Erie seconds '79....	114	Chi. & N. W. 2dSe.ex i.	34
Erie thirds, '83....	106⅞	Han. & St. J. firsts....	50⅛
Erie fourths, '80....	99⅛	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	110
Erie fifths, '88....	97	Del. Lack. & W. secs.	108
Hudson thirds, '75....	102⅛	Tol. & Wab. firsts....	99
Hudson conv'le, '67....	98	Tol. & Wab. seconds....	85⅛
Harlem firsts, '69-73....	110	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	89
Harlem seconds, '64....	104⅛	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts.	102
M. C. n. f. 8 ℔c., firsts.	110	Gal. & Chi. firsts....	106
C. B. & Q. 8 ℔c. firsts	116	Gal. & Chi. 1sts ext'd.	106
M. S. 7 ℔ c. seconds....	95⅛	Gal. & Chi. seconds....	106
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68..	103	Chi. & R. I. firsts....	108
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7℔c.	105⅛	Clev. & Tol. s.f....	102
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75....	103⅛	N. J. Cen. seconds....	109
T. H. & A. secs. pref'd.	79⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts.	104
Chi. & N. W. s. f....	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94⅛
Chi. & N. W. G. B. E.	80	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	76
Chi. & N. W. Ap. ex....	90	Clev. & Pitts. fourths..	71
Chi. & N. W. I. B. ex. int.	90		

In reference to the Export of Specie by the steamer this forenoon, the preliminary rumors, as for Wednesday's packet, were considerably exaggerated on the Street. The actual shipment is $997,000, against two millions rumored. The shipment on Wednesday, $1,301,000, against two or two and a half million rumored. The following are the particulars of the shipments of the week:

Brig Solferino, Paris—American Gold Coin....	$20,000
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—American Gold Bars..	653,065
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—American Silver Bars	4,200
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—American Gold Coin..	267,500
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—Foreign Gold Coin....	132,760
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—Foreign Silver Coin..	180,000
Steamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool—American Gold Coin....	786,628
Steamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool—American Gold Bars....	162,494
English Sovereigns....	48,866
Total....	$2,255,513

The following are the Specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

American Gold....	$1 28⅛	Amer. Silver....	$1 24
Sovereigns....	6 05	Spanish Dollars....	1 30
Twenty Francs....	4 75	Mexican Dollars....	1 28
Ten Guilders....	4 80	Five francs....	1 15
Ten Thalers....	9 75	Ger'n & Fr'ch Crowns	1 20
Spanish Doubloons..	20 00	English Silver ℔ £..	5 80
Patriot Doubloons....	19 00	Span.& Mex.qr's,℔oz	1 35

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad were, for

September, 1862....	$99,435 24
September, 1861....	89,356 36
Increase....	$10,078 88

The receipts of the road for the year ending Sept. 30, 1862, show the largest it has ever made in any one year since the opening of the line.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $633,214 23, including for Customs, $241,000; Payments, $1,106,935 80; Balance, $8,555,265 37.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York..	Liverpool....	New-York....	Oct.	1
Hansa....	Southampton..	New-York....	Oct.	1
Hibernian....	Liverpool....	Quebec....	Oct.	2
Asia....	Liverpool....	Boston....	Oct.	4
Bavaria....	Southampton..	New-York....	Oct.	8
Kangaroo....	Liverpool....	New York....	Oct.	8
Australasian....	Liverpool....	New-York....	Oct.	11
Arabia....	Liverpool....	Boston....	Oct.	18
Hammonia....	Southampton..	New-York....	Oct.	22
Scotia....	Liverpool....	New-York....	Oct.	25
Teutonia....	Southampton..	New-York....	Nov.	5

FROM AMERICA.

Borussia....	New-York....	Southampton..	Oct.	14
Europa....	Boston....	Liverpool....	Oct.	15
City of Washington.	New-York....	Liverpool....	Oct.	18
Saxonia....	New-York....	Southampton..	Oct.	18
Persia....	New-York....	Liverpool....	Oct.	22
Great Eastern....	New-York....	Liverpool....	Oct.	25
Hansa....	New-York....	Southampton..	Oct.	25
Africa....	Boston....	Liverpool....	Oct.	29
Asia....	New-York....	Liverpool....	Nov.	5

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.

Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

JUNIUS.—H. C. CALLED ON FRIDAY EVENING; was sorry you did not appear; hope to hear from you soon. HARRY.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship EAGLE, R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Havana direct.

Price of passage, $70.

Apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

FOR HAVANA.

The undersigned regret to say, that with all their efforts, the ship will not be in perfect order before MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at which time she will positively leave.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGT'N, Saturday....	Oct.	18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday....	Oct.	25.
KANGAROO.... Saturday....	Nov.	1.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin....	$85	Steerage....	$35
First cabin to London....	90	Steerage to London....	38
First cabin to Paris....	95	Steerage to Paris....	43
First cabin to Hamburg.	95	Steerage to Hamburg....	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP BRITISH QUEEN, for Havana *via* Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 11½ o'clock, on Monday morning, 13th instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LOST AND FOUND.

CHILD LOST.—A LITTLE BOY, EIGHT YEARS old, left his home, No. 144 Leonard-st., on THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 9. He was dressed in drab pants and check shirt. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by his parent, JAMES FARRELL, No. 144 Leonard-st. P. S.—He cannot speak very plain.

FOUND—A SMALL ROLL OF BILLS, WHICH THE owner can have, by calling at No. 116 East Broadway, proving property, and paying expenses.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Marine Society of New-York will be held MONDAY EVENING, at 6 P. M., Oct. 13, 1862, at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attendance of members is requested.

JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 361 Broadway.

FOUR YOUNG LADIES, OF GOOD MUSICAL talents, can receive superior instruction in music, French and English, with board, at a first class Seminary near the City, at two-thirds the usual price. For an interview, address MUSIC, No. 21 West 31st-st.

AUCTION SALES

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.

Will sell, at the store No. 652 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, and Every Evening during the week, commencing at 7 o'clock,

The balance of the stock of S. T. Williams, consisting of Fine Steel Engravings, Plain and Colored French and German Lithographs,
Chromo's, Photographs,
English and French Studies,
Framed Engravings, &c.,

Will be sold at auction without reserve, affording an excellent opportunity for gentlemen to supply their Portfolios at very low prices—an opportunity that may never occur again.

Catalogues are now ready.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALES COTTON.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock M., from Ward & Gove's Union Stores, Brooklyn, 350 bales Cotton, cargo prize steamer *Union*. Samples may be seen on Tuesday, and until day of sale, at office of Hiram Benner, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal Southern District of Florida.

A. VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.

CAMELIAS, CAMELIAS—AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Seedstore of McILVAIN & YOUNG, No. 9 John-st. The sale comprises some of the finest varieties in cultivation from the nursery of Mr. John Dick, Philadelphia, Penn Catalogues now ready.

EQUITY SALE.—UNDER DECREE OF THE Supreme Court, in foreclosure, will be sold by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Salesroom, on the 14th October, inst., at 12 o'clock M., eight fine lots on the west side of 2d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., 20x105. Avenue is regulated, curbed and guttered, and 4-feet sidewalk laid. For terms, apply to

D. McMAHON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE RECEIVER OF TAXES GIVES NOTICE that the Assessment Rolls, or Tax Books, for the current year, have been delivered to him, and that the taxes are now due and payable at this office. On taxes paid before the 1st day of November, a discount will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the day of payment to the 1st day of December next.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Bureau of Collection of Taxes, Oct. 10, 1862.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For laying crosswalks on Fourth-avenue at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; for extending sewer in Twenty-third-street from Avenue A to the East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on east side Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets; on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-first streets; on south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Lexington-avenue; on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Broadway to the East River; on east side of Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Third-avenue, Second-avenue, First-avenue, and Avenue A, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For regulating, &c., Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; regulating, &c., in Fifty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; and building sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; both sides of Fifty-sixth street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; east side of Eighth-avenue and west side of Broadway, half-way to and from the streets lying on either side of said Fifty-sixth-street; and both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 4, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE COMmon Council on Testimonial to Brig.-Gen. Corcoran, will meet on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. A full attendance of the Committee is requested.

WILLIAM WALSH.
THOS. STEVENSON.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the shipment and delivery of all the anthracite steamer coal required by the War Department, from the wharves at Richmond, Philadelphia, to the following ports:

Fortress Monroe, Va.
Washington, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.
Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Newbern, N. C.
Beaufort, S. C.
Port Royal, S. C.
Hilton Head, S. C.
Ship Island.
New-Orleans, La.
Key West, Fla.
New-York.
Boston.

Contract to commence immediately after it is awarded, and to continue until Sept. 30, 1863. The contractor will be required to make prompt shipments as soon as the orders are furnished him by the War Department, or its proper agents, from time to time, as required. Lay days at the rate of forty tons per day will be required for unloading, if detained longer, by proper authority, (which in all cases must be indorsed on the bills of lading,) the bidders will state the lowest rate for demurrage, per ton, per day. Coal to be unloaded on the wharves at the different ports, or on board of other vessels, as may be directed by the proper authority, the consignee furnishing the tools, &c., necessary for that purpose. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The War Department reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed,) A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street,

Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; and

Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; and

For the laying of cross-walks in One Hundred and Twenty-second street, at the intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY, No. 15 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1862.

TO DOCK BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., until Saturday, the 18th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for driving piles and capping the same for coal sheds, and also for building a pier.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company, as above.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for piling and capping."

By order of the Board. C. H. SAND, President.

O. ZOLLICOFFER, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new wing recently erected on Ward School-house No. 50, in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; and the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
G. GODFREY GUNTHER,
} Commissioners.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Services will be held in the Chapel of the Society, No. 274 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av., THIS MORNING and EVENING. Services to commence at the usual hours. Rev. G. S. FLANDERS will preach in the morning, and Rev. E. G. BROOKS in the evening. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT—PROF. MATTISON will preach as usual in his church, Forty-first-st., near Sixth-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The evening discourse will be the first of a course of four Sabbath evening Lectures upon the subject of *Future Punishment*. Will all men finally become Holy and Happy? Admission free, and seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Portland-av., Brooklyn. Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D., of New-York, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, at 7½ P. M., will preach the second of a series of discourses on the "Authenticity and Inspiration of the Scriptures;" subject: *The Necessity of a Revelation.*

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-street Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Third Sermon on the Beatitudes;* and 7½ P. M., Subject, by particular request, *The Recognition of Friends in Heaven.* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every Tuesday, at 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, WEST EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY, the 12th, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. In the morning, Rev. F. MARION MACALLISTER, of San Francisco, will preach, and in the evening, Rev. F. C. EWER.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Seats free. Rev. MASON GALLAGHER, of Oswego, will preach in the morning; Rev. C. B. STOUT, of Iowa, in the afternoon, and Rev. F. M. McALLISTER, of San Francisco, in the evening.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK will ordain WILLIAM R. EASTMAN and ALBERT G. RULIFFSON as Chaplains in the army. Services at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. ADAMS',) on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D. Charge by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D.

WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?—The watchman said, "The morning cometh, and also the night," &c. Isaiah xxi., 11, 12. Preaching on the above subject, by Elder W. SHEPPARD, at Botanic Hall No. 68 East Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. All who are interested to know where we are in the night, are invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, Broadway, below Grand.—Services at 10½ by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON. At 7½ P. M., *Thanksgiving in Despondency*, by Rev. CHAS. CHAUCER GOSS. Sunday-School and Bible Class at 2 o'clock. Strangers, young men and families welcome. Seats free. In the evening, Prof. JOHNSTONE will lead the singing.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF the Atonement, N. E. corner 33d-st. and 2d-av., Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A clergyman from Boston will preach, and in the EVENING the Rev. Dr. EAMES, a Delegate to the General Convention.

STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. GEORGE W. DODGE, formerly Chaplain of the Fire Zouaves, will give some account of a twelve months' imprisonment at the South, before the Ladies' Mission Society of Stanton-st. Baptist Church, SABBATH EVENING, Oct. 12, 1862, at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—LARGE HALL, CORNER EIGHTH-av. and 33d-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister.—Divine services every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School, 9 o'clock A. M. Families and others are cordially invited to attend. No taxes on the pews.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of Henry and Scammel sts. Rev. Dr. HOWE, of Philadelphia, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. RANDALL, of Boston, Mass., will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. R. HOWARD WALLACE, OF LITTLE Britain, will supply the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church, Canal-st., (entrance in Greene-st.,) NEXT SABBATH, 12th inst., MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

"HELPS AND HINDRANCES TO PIETY IN TIME OF WAR"—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor of Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle; services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28TH-st. and Madison-av.—There will be a Missionary meeting at the Church of the Incarnation on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Right Revs. Bishop BURGESS, TALBOT and WHIPPLE will address the meeting.

THE MEETING-HOUSE OF THE NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts, having been closed for several weeks for repairs, will be reopened on LORD'S DAY, Oct. 12. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR—North side of 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. WILSON, of Hobart College, Western New-York, will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. Dr. MAHAN, of New-Jersey, in the AFTERNOON.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the morning, and Right Rev. JACKSON KEMPER, Bishop of Wisconsin, in the evening.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 9th and 10th avs. Sermon on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. S. F. FARMER. Subject in the afternoon—*The Characteristics of the General Judgment.*

JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, will preach for this Association at the Church of the Holy Communion, (20th-st. and 6th-av.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when a collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Association.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH on *Rev. H. W. Beecher's Views of Eternal Punishment*, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SPIRITUALISM.—MEETINGS AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Circle at 3 P. M. Subject for morning discourse, SUNDAY—*Baptism for the Dead*, (1 Cor., chap. 15, v. 29.)

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Subject—*Analysis of the Proclamation of Emancipation and the way to make the most of it for God and Justice.*

REV. DR. JAMES L. HODGE HAS COMmenced his labors with the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of Broadway, 47th-st. and 7th-av., and will preach every SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, WILL, on SUNDAY EVENING, give his third discourse on "The Higher Relations of Life." Subject, *Government, or Our Legal Relations.* Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. A series of sermons will be preached on SUNDAYS, at 4 o'clock, P. M., addressed to those who believe in the Second Coming of Christ. All such are specially invited to attend.

"AUTUMN."—REV. I. S. KALLOCH WILL preach on the lessons of the season, SABBATH EVENING, in Laight-st. Church, corner Laight and Varick sts. He will preach in the morning on *The Fourth Beatitude.*

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, THE PROPHet who foretold the war, and many other events of this day of God, will preach the word of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 21st-st. Right Rev. Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 12. Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, will preach in the Afternoon. Services, 10½ A. M.; 3½ P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. AFTERNOON, at 3, Communion, EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—IN the Hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath School prayer meeting SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. BALCH, Secretary of the House of Bishops, will preach SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at Ebbett Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Wisdom of the Serpent.*

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st-st.—Rev. Prof. RAYMOND, of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—BISHop EASTBURN, of Massachusetts, is (D. V.) to preach in this Church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service at 3½ P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, 17TH-ST., BEtween 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY, 12th inst., Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. ABEL STEVENS, the Pastor, at 7 P. M. Seats free.

REV. THOS. MARSDEN WILL PREACH, as usual, in the Rochester-av. Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meetings on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching by Rev. JAS. B. DUNN on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Strangers and the public cordially invited.

RT. REV. G. T. BEDELL, D. D., ASSISTANT Bishop of Ohio, will preach in the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., near 6th av., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Communion service TO-MORROW MORNING. Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches. Also at 7½ o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances, Broadway and 13th-st.; begins at 8.

MONDAY.

Last time for the present, Boucicault's popular comedy, with a novel cast,

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Charles Courtly....	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Harcourt Courtly....	Mr. Mark Smith
Dazzle....	Mr. Reynolds
Meddle....	Mr. Young
Max Harkaway....	Mr. Norton
Dolly Spanker....	Mr. Floyd
Cool....	Mr. Parkes
Lady Gay Spanker....	Mrs. Hoey
Grace Harkaway....	Miss Mary Gannon
Pert....	Mrs. John Sefton

TUESDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

Wednesday—A Cure for the Heartache. Thursday—School for Scandal. Friday—Money. Saturday—Love and Money. In rehearsal, a NEW COMEDY; also, the comic drama, Central Park, and the favorite pieces, A Bachelor of Arts, and Henriette.

WINTER GARDEN.

MR. JACKSON begs to announce that on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 13,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his great role of RICHELIEU.
RICHELIEU,
RICHELIEU,
in Sir Lytton Bulwer's Play of that title, assisted by
MR. and MRS. F. B. CONWAY,
and an admirable company.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.

In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleeker's farce of the
MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,
it will be repeated
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
THE FINEST CORPS OF ARTISTS IN THE WORLD.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

"LES MISERABLES."

MONDAY EVENING,
AT DODSWORTH'S HALL,
GEO. VANDENHOFF'S
Fourth Reading from
VICTOR HUGO'S GREAT ROMANCE,
with a
COMICALITY FROM DICKENS.
Tickets 50 cents—Commence at 8 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—FIFTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

Large and appreciative audiences, and constantly increasing EVERY EVENING at 7¾; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3½. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objections to assist in washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 132 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her employer's. Call at, or address, No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewer; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days. For further particulars call at No. 213 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

AS LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; has a perfect knowledge of the business. Call, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 74 West 26th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has had long experience in England and in the United States; understands every thing in the proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable references for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 398 7th-av.; or No. 57 West 33d-st., harness shop.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a highly respectable Protestant young man, with good moral habits, strictly temperate, a good careful driver and groom; the best of City reference from his present employer. Call or address CHAS. WATERS, No. 840 Broadway, for two days.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom or coachman, by a married man, without incumbrance. Has the best of City and country references. Address WILLIAM HOBSON, No. 54 University-place.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as gardener; understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, can call or address M. C., No. 166 Hudson-st., for two days.

IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE.—WANTED, BY a youth, 18 years of age, a situation in a good wholesale house; has been in business two years, and can give the best of references. Address BAXTER, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED,

A COOK.—WANTED, A VERY GOOD COOK, for a very good home, with every convenience as to water, &c.; about one hour's ride by railroad from the City; she must have the best recommendations as to character and competency; wages, $8. Apply at No. 11 East 30th-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, 14th inst.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN INSURANCE office; one who writes a good hand and resides with his parents, preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, INSURANCE, Box 382 New-York Post-office.

ENGINEER WANTED—TO RUN A STEAM-engine of 10-horse power; he must be strictly temperate and reliable. Address CHARLES, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

WANTED—A GENTEEL BOY. CALL AT THE Gents' Furnishing Store, No 146 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.

Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
SOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF GWYNNE & DAY,
No. 21 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1862.

MR. E. STEPHENS, MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange, having been this day admitted a partner in our stock commission business, we are now prepared to execute promptly all orders for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Goods, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers.

Advances made on approved securities.

GWYNNE & DAY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-England Car Spring Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS.
NEW, ROMANTIC and STERLING DRAMA.

The Management, ever anxious to progress and distance all competition, have entered into an arrangement with that celebrated author and popular writer, who may well be called the Dramatist of the Age,
DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.,
for the production of one of those peculiar sensational plays which have won the approbation of all classes of audiences, called
PAUVRETTE;
OR,
"UNDER THE SNOW,"
full of elegant dialogue, interesting and powerful situations, permitting the use of sketches from the
ICE-CLAD ALPS, IN CHILLING GRANDEUR,
frowning in solitary magnificence; also the village of St. Didier, one of the beautiful spots in
GLORIOUS AND SUNNY SWITZERLAND,
from which, as the interest increases and the piece progresses, the scene is changed to the
PALACES AND CHATEAUX OF
"LA BELLE FRANCE,"
forming a succession of romance and passion that none but this great master of the dramatic art has ever effected. It has been long in preparation, and will be placed on the stage, with the most minute attention to detail.
MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1862,
and
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
DURING THE WEEK.

Afternoon at 3; evening at 7½ o'clock, will be acted, first time, an Original, Domestic Sensational Play, in Five Parts, by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq. Scenery entirely new, by HEILGE. Music, Original and Selected, including "Song of the Echoes" and "Pauvrette's Prayer," by W. T. PETERSCHEN, Esq. entitled

PAUVRETTE;
OR,
"UNDER THE SNOW."
PIECE PRODUCED AND TABLEAUX ARRANGED
BY E. F. TAYLOR

Count Maurice de Grandval....	Mr. G. H. Clarke
Bernard, Serg't 14th Imperial Chassuers..	Mr. J. E. Nagle
Michael Carrey, Private in the 14th....	Mr. W. S. Jamison
Martin, an inn-keeper....	Mr. Bridgeman
Pierre, a waiter....	Mr. Cunningham
Curate of St. Didier....	Mr. Haviland
Antonio....	Mr. Hughes
Louis....	Mr. Brogan
Henri....	Mr. Anderson
Jaque....	Mr. Brown
Intendant to the Duchess....	Mr. Holland
Russian Soldiers, Alpine Guides Villagers, and Servants of the Duchess.	
Duchess De Beaulieu....	Mrs. France
Marie, a vivandiere, wife of Bernard..	Miss Jennie Walters
Louise De Beaulieu....	Miss C. Allord
Pauvrette, the Orphan of the Village....	Mrs. J. J. Prior
Therese, landlady of the Inn....	Miss Douglass
Madelaine....	Miss H. Walby
Female Villagers and Attendants on the Duchess.	

RUSSIA—ACT I—PERIOD, 1812.

A RUINED, BOMB-SHATTERED HUT NEAR WILNA.

Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow; the Sergeant and the Colonel's Child: Marie and the two infants; Michael Promises to Guard Them; Attack of the Cossacks; Death of the Vivandier; The Duchess and the Soldier; The Passport of Safety; The Salute. TABLEAU.

PERIOD, 1830—ACT II—SWITZERLAND.

A LAPSE OF 18 YEARS SUPPOSED TO HAVE OCCURRED.

VILLAGE OF ST. DIDIER, at the foot of the Alps; Rustic Inn; GREAT ST. BERNARD IN THE DISTANCE; Innkeeper's Troubles; The Alpine Party; Duchess' History; Michael's Honesty; Love's Tricks; The Wrong Husband; Arrival of Pauvrette; The Story of the Avalanche; Three Months Under the Snow; Departure of the Villagers; Return of the Wanderer; Hospitality of Martin; "'Tis he, 'tis Bernard;" The Traveler and His Guide. TABLEAU.

ACT III.

PAUVRETTE'S HUT on the MOUNTAIN LEDGE; Chamois Tracks and Yawning Chasm; Summit of the Alps; Provision for the Winter; Curate's Blessing; The Lonely One; Song, Pauvrette, "The Echoes;" "Prayer to Heaven;" Cry of Distress; The Alpine Staff and Rope of Safety; Rescue of Maurice by Pauvrette; Alpine Hurricane and Fall of THE AVALANCHE; Repose of Pauvrette; A Father's Prayer. TABLEAU.

ACT IV.—FRANCE.

CHATEAU OF GRANDVAL; Hopes and Fears; Michael a Messenger; The Veteran in Search of his Child; Maurice a Coward; Pauvrette and Louise; The Bracelet; The Portrait; The Surprise; Despair of Bernard. Maurice Avows His Guilt; Father and Daughter. TABLEAU.

ACT V.

PAVILION AND GARDENS OF GRANDVAL ILLUMINATED; Preparations for a Fête Champêtre; Pride of Reason; Resolve of the Duchess; The Plot Thickens; The Ring; The Discovery; Bernard and Pauvrette Outcasts; Republican Blood and the Pride of Aristocracy; The Changelings; The Wounded Ear; The Duchess and the Peasant's Child; Mystery Explained; Union of Pauvrette and Maurice; The Happiness of All Secured. TABLEAU.

MR HARRISON, IMPROMPTU COMIC SINGER, appears in his inimitable songs at each performance.
THE RENOWNED COMMODORE NUTT,
who has been creating a great sensation in Boston, being
ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON
to join
BARNUM'S GREAT MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS,
just opened there at an enormous expense, will be
ON EXHIBITION AT THE MUSEUM
for a few days only.

☞ Strangers, take notice.

THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH continue to be the admiration of everybody. Their unique forms and brilliant colors, which include every hue of the rainbow, are alike wonderful and interesting.

They are to be seen at all hours, as are also the SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS. LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million of other wonders. Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director....Carl Anschutz
MONDAY, Oct. 13,
Mozart's celebrated Opera,
THE SERAGLIO.

Constanze....	Mme. Johannsen
Blondchen....	Mme. Rotter
Belmont....	Herr Lotti
Osmin....	Herr Weinlich
Pedrillo....	Herr Quint

Admission: Boxes, $5 to $6; Orchestra and reserved seats, 75c.; Parquet and first tier, 50c.; Parterre and second tier, 25c. Seats can be secured at the office from 9 o'clock A. M., till 3 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock.

In preparation—MASON AND LOCKSMITH.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
BLACK SILKS, WITH AND WITHOUT LUSTRE, AT OLD PRICES.
ENGLISH CRAPES IN ALL WIDTHS.
CRAPE VEILS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES.
BLACK DELAINES, IN SINGLE AND DOUBLE WIDTHS.
MALTESE, HENRIETTA, EMPRESS AND OTTOMAN CLOTHS.
SEVERAL NEW MATERIALS, VERY HANDSOME.
BONNETS AND MANTILLAS, A VERY CHOICE STOCK.
BLACK AND WHITE AND BLACK AND PURPLE FABRICS, FOR SECOND MOURNING DRESSES, IN ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES—REAL BARGAINS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ladies, we are offering for your selection, the largest, most desirable and cheapest stock of
MOURNING GOODS IN AMERICA.

You cannot fail to be suited in every article required for deep and second mourning. Call and examine.

N. B.—A case of MOHAIR VALENCIAS at 25 cents, worth 50 cents.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two or three pleasant rooms with board; hot and cold water, bath, &c. Call at No. 199 West 32d-st., or address Box No. 2,406 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with board, at reasonable prices, in a private family, at No. 185 West 33d-st.

BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms in a private family, (modern comforts,) No. 190 10th-st., near St. Mark's.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms, on second floor, convenient for a family, or would be let singly; within 5 minutes' walk of Wall and South Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., near Court-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large, well-furnished front room, with pantry—bedroom adjoining, if desired; also, a back room, unfurnished, with two pantries. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st.; references required.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY FROM PARIS wishes board in a respectable family, either in New-York or Brooklyn, for which she will give piano or French lessons. References of the highest character given and required. Address A. F., Box No. 709 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes board in a pleasant private family, or where there are but few boarders; would prefer a location this side of Union-square. Address, stating terms, which must be low, W. L. H., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

ANY GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVing on Murray Hill, (or vicinity,) wishing to board a gentleman, wife and daughter, for $150 per month, may address Box No. 1491 Post-office. Goods rooms and table indispensable. References exchanged.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—TWO FRONT rooms on second floor, for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife without children. References required. Apply at No. 34 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM, in a genteel private house, to a single gentleman, without board. Inquire at No. 139 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

No Neutrality Allowed by Gen. Butler.

Extension of the Time for Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

Guerrillas at Work on the Mississippi.

The steamer *Parkersburgh* arrived at this port yesterday. She brings papers to Oct. 1:

NO NEUTRALITY.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DR. MERCER AND GEN. BUTLER.

No. 144 CANAL-STREET, Sept. 26, 1862.

SIR: You have probably inferred from our various conversations that I have not taken an oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, or have been a member of any society or public body in New-Orleans or elsewhere in the Confederacy; and that since your arrival here, I have maintained a strict neutrality.

In pursuance of your Order No. 76, I will make a faithful return, substantially, if not minutely accurate, of all my property here, except about $3,000, the greater part of which is in gold, that I have reserved for an emergency. I mention this to you now to avoid misapprehension.

Your order referred to exempts those only who have taken the oath of allegiance, but I cannot think you intend to include those in my situation as "claiming to be enemies of the United States." Such an interpretation is, in my opinion, at variance with the act of Congress, as well as with the proclamation of President LINCOLN.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. NEWTON MERCER.
To Major-Gen. BUTLER, U. S. V., Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27, 1862.

SIR: I have your note of the 26th September.

In my judgment, there can be no such thing as neutrality by a citizen of the United States in this contest for the life of the Government. As an officer, I certainly cannot recognize such neutrality. "He that is not for us is against us."

All good citizens are called upon to lend their influence to the United States: all that do not do so are the enemies of the United States; the line is to be distinctly and broadly drawn. Every citizen must find himself on the one side or other of that line, and can claim no other position than that of a Friend or an Enemy of the United States.

While I am sorry to be obliged to differ from you in your construction of the act of Congress and the proclamation of the President, I cannot permit any reservation of property from the list, or exemption of person from the requirement of Order No. 76. It may be, and I trust is, quite true, that by no act of yours have you rendered yourself liable to the confiscation of your property under the act and proclamation, but that is for the military or other courts to decide. You, however, will advise yourself with your usual care and caution, what may be the effect, now that you are solemnly called upon to declare yourself in favor of the Government, of contumaciously refusing to renew your allegiance to it, thereby inducing, from your example, others of your fellow-citizens to remain in the same opposition. I am glad to acknowledge your long and upright life as a man, your former services as an officer of the Government, and the high respect I entertain for your personal character and moral worth, but I am dealing with your duty as a citizen of the United States. All these noble qualities, as well as your high social position, render your example all the more influential and pernicious, and, I grieve to add, in my opinion, more dangerous to the interests of the United States than if, a younger man, you had shouldered your musket and marched to the field in the army of the rebellion. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.
Dr. W. NEWTON MERCER, Canal-street.

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

AN ORDER FROM THE PROVOST-MARSHAL.

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 26, 1862.

All persons, male or female, within this Department, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who have ever been citizens of the United States, and who did not renew their allegiance thereto before the 24th instant, will, in accordance with General Orders No. 76, immediately report themselves to the nearest Provost-Marshal with a descriptive list of their property, &c., over their own signature, as required by said orders.

Before the 1st of October, blank forms will be furnished by the police to each householder, upon which must be registered the particulars required by the third clause in said order. The police will call for these blanks before the 3d day of October, and householders are expected to have them prepared.

Their attention is particularly attracted toward the penalty which a neglect to make these returns involves, and also toward the duties of the police in the premises. Let it be distinctly understood that only those who have not taken the oath of allegiance are required to furnish lists of their property; but that *all* householders must furnish descriptive lists of the inmates of their several houses.
JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost Marshal-General of Louisiana.

TO PAROLED PRISONERS.

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 26, 1862.

By directions of the Commanding General, notice is hereby given that paroled prisoners of war, who have not signified their wish to be exchanged in accordance with published Order No. 64, are no longer to be considered as such; but, having made their election, are to be deemed citizens of the United States, who have been in armed rebellion against its authority, and therefore are required to conform to all orders applicable to such citizens. If any of them, under a misapprehension of their position, have failed to take the oath of allegiance, they may do so at any time before Oct. 1, upon producing their parole, and shall be separately registered and considered as if they had renewed their allegiance prior to the 24th day of September.
JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost Marshal-General of Louisiana.

THE TIME EXTENDED.

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 30, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that the time for taking the oath of allegiance, the rendering of statements of property, and the collection of descriptive lists, is extended to Saturday, Oct. 4, inclusive.
JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost-Marshal General of Louisiana.

CROWDS AT THE OFFICE.

From the Delta, Oct. 1.

"All the world and his wife"—especially the actual or would-be latter—were out yesterday in imposing force to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. It was gladdening to the eye to see the huge concourse of feminines thronging the sidewalks, and our reportorial heart is now ravished and stowed away in some twenty-five different portions of the city, which is a great consolation to ourselves, being, like the man in the farce, a "werry willing wictim."

Every age and condition of life was represented, and every conceivable type of humanity seemed suddenly smitten with fervent patriotism, and rushed forth to defend their country—with their names in a big book in the several Provost-Marshals' offices. Altogether it was a scene that will not soon be forgotten.

THE IRISH OVERHAULED.

From the Delta.

We understand from the best authority that Irishmen who have been for years protected by the United States flag, have, within a few days, taken out papers of *protection as British subjects.* If anything can be more contemptible than this, we cannot think of an example. We can pardon an Irishman for being a Confederate, but, God knows, there is no apology for an Irishman going back to the oppressor of his country,—Great Britain, for protection! Let these recreants remember that the poll lists of the city are preserved, and are in the possession of the United States authorities, and we should not be surprised if our indefatigable Commanding General did not get after these recreants with a sharp stick.

A WOMAN ANSWERED.

From the Delta.

A loyal married lady, whose husband has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, urges us to say whether it is necessary for herself and others, "who have always proved our loyalty by minding the children, the house, and obeying our husbands, as we promised the priest to do," to come forward and take the oath, in order to comply with Order No. 76. Our reply is to ladies thus loyally inclined, it can be no sacrifice either of time or feelings to comply with that order. It is no hardship for the sincere and devout Christian to partake of the communion. We can assure you it is not the desire of the Commanding General to have any person's property confiscated who is well disposed towards the Government of the United States, and to relieve all doubts upon the question, we advise all to take the first opportunity within their grasp to renew their allegiance, as prescribed in the order referred to. This will certainly be a safe course to pursue, and the little trouble it may subject you to, is nothing in comparison with the benefits which will accrue to yourselves and those children which you are now minding, from a good government. By all means, take the oath, not only from your lips, but from your hearts.

A TESTIMONIAL TO GEN. BUTLER.

From the Picayune, Sept. 27.

For some time past Mr. RUDOLPH LUX, the eminent painter on china, has been engaged in painting the portrait of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, with other appropriate embellishments of a national character, on a china tea service. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. JULIAN NEVILLE, ANTHONY FERNANDEZ and SEBASTIAN SEILER, having been appointed to present the service as a testimonial due to the services of the Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf, went on Monday evening to Gen. BUTLER's residence, where the presentation took place. Brief addresses were made by the respective members of the Committee, and a touching one by Gen. BUTLER. Afterward the Committee partook of some refreshments and retired, more than ever pleased with the Commanding General.

THE GUERRILLAS AT WORK.

From the True Delta, September 30.

The steamer *Iberville*, Captain ELFERT, arrived this morning from Iberville, reports that on Saturday last, about 2 P. M., was fired into from Mrs. VAUGHN's plantation, about three miles below Bayou Goula, from a battery of four brass rifled 6-pound cannon. Forty or fifty shots were fired, ten of which took effect—six passing through the upper cabin, and four between decks—killing the watchman, a horse, also taking off the arm of the second steward. One ball fell in the ladies' cabin, smashing a marble slab table, and also doing slight damage to the steam drum and breaking the pump-rod on the doctor.

The officers of the boat deserve great credit for their coolness and energy.

AN ANXIOUS WOMAN.

Editor Daily Delta:

DEAR SIR: I have seen an article in your local, of this morning's issue, that reads thus:

"SWORD CANE.—Officer BURCHARD reports finding the sword of a cane, at the corner of Felicity and St. Charles streets, supposed to belong to BEN. HARRISSON."

Now, as I am nursing my husband, who is sick in the St. James Hospital, I ask you to state that the article did not belong to him, and he has at no time been the owner of the said article; also, that under the order for disarming the citizens, all arms were handed over to the authorities. You will oblige me by inserting this. Very respectfully,
MRS. BENJ. S. HARRISSON.
NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 30, 1862.

REBEL DESERTERS.

From the Delta, Sept. 28.

The United States gunboat *Ceres* brought from Ship Island, last evening, six deserters from the rebel army, two of whom formerly belonged to the Louisiana Zouaves. Refugees from Mobile state that there is no rejoicing there over the result of the battles near Washington. The first reports caused demonstrations of joy, but as the real result became known all this vanished, so terrible was the destruction of life in the rebel army.

COMMERCIAL.

NATIONAL ADVOCATE OFFICE, No. 70 Camp-street,
Monday Evening, Sept. 29, 1862.

The mass of intelligence received the past two days has no effect on the general money market. Everything pertaining to finance was remarkably quiet to-day. In and about the banks it was very quiet. Not a movement can be expected during these unnatural times; currency is growing less in amount daily. In the specie or coin market there was no improvement—that is, no sales higher than the rates at the close of last week. On the 4th and 5th insts. there was an active demand in London for silver, and Mexican dollars advanced to 5s. 2d. ℔ oz. This will do very well for some lots of dollars which recently left this port for Europe and New-York.

There were inquiries for Northern exchange to-day for remittance by the mail to leave to-morrow. There was no change in rates. In Gold there were some transactions in the retail way. In other respects there was no movement.

TOBACCO—There is some inquiry, but we hear of no sales of any moment. The last reported were at 15½c. exchange, equivalent to 17¾c. currency for Fine Admitted. Unprecedentedly high prices are being realized in every market.

SUGAR—There has been some inquiry to-day, but the supply is very light, and we did not hear of sales of any moment, though transactions were pending for several lots. Last Saturday's sales were at 8c. for Fair, 8¼c.@8½c. for Fully Fair, 8¾c. for Prime and 9c. for Choice.

MOLASSES—The supply is light, but with a good demand the sales embrace about 1,200 bbls., in several lots, at 32c. for Prime Fermenting, and 34c. for Choice Reboiled.

BRAN—The last sales from first hands were at $1 30 ℔ 100 ℔s.

OATS—The demand is supplied at 75c. ℔ bush.

CORN—Round lots command 70c. ℔ bush.

HAY—There have been numerous sales from first hands at $42 ℔ ton for Northern.

FREIGHTS—We quote as the rates $2 50 ℔ hhd. of Sugar for Northern ports, and 75c. ℔ bbl. for Molasses.

We notice sales at auction of 50 bbls. Potatoes at $3 25; 40 casks Wine, at $30 for White, and $40@$58 for Claret; 85 casks Clear Sides at 6½c.@6¾c. and 7⅛c.; 34 do. Shoulders at 4¼c.@4½c.; 12 boxes Breakfast Bacon at 5¼c.@5⅜c.; 12 casks Ribbed Sides at 5¼c.@5⅜c.; 9 Hams at 8c.; a lot of Bran at $1 39 ℔ 100 ℔s.; 1,500 bbls. Flour at $5 25@$7 25; 80 boxes Starch at 7¼c.@7¾c.; 41 bags Java Coffee at 33¼c.; 130 do. Rio at 28c.; 23 boxes Candles at 39½c., 2,000 bags fine and coarse Salt at 75c., and numerous large lots of sundries at fair prices. There were other sales at auction, but we could not obtain the particulars in time. We will report them in our next issue.

THE CAMPS NEAR WASHINGTON.

Improvement in the New Regiments—Col. McLeod Murphy and his Regiment—The Hundred and Eighteenth New-York, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS 118TH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
RELAY HOUSE, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

It is pleasant always to hear of the well-being of our brave volunteers, and this induces me to write a few words concerning the new soldiers and the old in this vicinity, and about Washington, whose camps it has been my pleasure to visit during the past week.

One is peculiarly struck with the veteran character which the first formed regiments have assumed in their eighteen months' campaign. Perfection of drill, subordination to authority, acquaintance with various duties of soldier life and general *régime* of camp render these regiments difficult of distinction from the regulars even to a more than casual observer. Officers and men have made astonishing advance in soldierly qualities, and a military talent has been evolved among them such as will make the after campaigns of our army far more successful than those of the past year. Our old regiments are no longer mechanics and farmers, whose characteristic is bravery annulled by ignorance of tactics and strategy, but they are soldiers, who have acquired those other elements of military education which make men superior to sudden emergencies and to a disciplined foe.

The Fifteenth New-York Volunteer Engineers, under command of J. McLEOD MURPHY, having passed through all the dangers and severe experiences of the Peninsular campaign, after toiling before the defences at Yorktown, meeting the enemy at Williamsburgh and living an amphibious life of labor in the Chickahominy swamps, have found their way back to Washington, where they occupy the identical camp site which they held a year ago, tent for tent resting on its old ditched plot. Government has appreciated the arduous services of this regiment, which pioneered the way for the Army of the Potomac in its circuitous course, made its roads, built its bridges, threw up its defences, and discovered its fords. These labors have met with distinguished reward, and the Fifteenth now receives not alone empty honor, but an advanced pay—Sergeants receiving $34, and a portion of the privates $17 per month. A good Staff has regulated the morals and health of this regiment, so that its numbers have been far less depreciated than those of most regiments in the army corps to which it belongs. Recruits are being received to swell its numbers, so that it will rival in size, as well as excellence, our best commands.

The superior standard of the men raised under the recent calls is destined to give a new dignity and moral power to our grand army. Among the new troops, the One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York, from whose camp I write, deserves high compliment. The Colonel is SAMUEL T. RICHARDS, lately Brigadier-General of our State militia. His men were raised in Warren, Clinton and Essex Counties, and they are as fine a body as could be mustered in the State. Sons of Judges, merchants and professional men are in the rank and file, unambitious of anything but a faithful and effective service of their country. Their camp is a model one, laid out with an eye to military correctness and tasteful choice of site. It is in an orchard, whose trees, rising here and there among the tents, give picturesqueness to the encampment, and are of hygienic service to the men, by reason of their shade. A studious attention to drill, both company and battalion, is fast making this regiment a credit to the army.

I must not omit to mention that, when at Washington, I crossed the river to the United States Insane Asylum, where I was permitted to present my respects to Gen. HOOKER. The brave General looked well and happy, as indeed he should be under the kind care of his friend, Dr. NICHOLS. He is anxious, of course, to be again with his command, and his wound is healing favorably, though it may keep him from duty for a month to come.

Great movements of troops are taking place, and we shall hear from McCLELLAN when he has arranged his reinforcements.
A. A. P.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT CORINTH.

Full Details of the Fighting of Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

SPLENDID CONDUCT OF THE UNION TROOPS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CORINTH, Miss., Monday, Oct. 6.

For several days previous to Friday, the 3d inst., rumors of an attack upon Corinth were prevalent. On the day previous the enemy succeeded in destroying railroad and telegraphic communication North from Corinth, by burning a bridge and a culvert, pulling up the railroad track and cutting down telegraph poles. They were heard of in every direction. The bluster which precedes the storm was heard on every breeze.

THE BATTLE ON FRIDAY.

Early on Friday morning brisk cannonading was heard near and north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, about three or four miles to the northwest of town. One of our batteries, a section of the First Missouri, supported by the Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, was playing upon the woods and timber, in order to bring out the rebels, who, although unseen, were known to be occupying that ground. They, in large force, had just driven in our pickets. The shelling they received soon disturbed their repose, and brought them on in a brilliant charge upon the battery, but they were repulsed by the Fifteenth Michigan, Fourteenth Wisconsin, Twenty-first Missouri, and another regiment whose name I could not learn.

Reinforcements were then ordered out, and a brigade of Gen. DAVIS' Division, under the immediate command of Gen. BALDWIN, accompanied by a battery of 20-pound Parrott guns, came upon the field in a very few minutes, at a double-quick. Col. BABCOCK, of the Seventh Illinois, formed his regiment in the rear of the batteries. The artillery opened fire, throwing shot and shell, and, as I learn since, throwing mostly entirely over the rebels, thus preventing their retreat, and at the same time they seemed to hesitate to make such an advance as would bring them in sight of our guns. Most of this rebel force, as I am——

[A page of our correspondent's manuscript is here missing.—ED. TIMES.]

fighting for every inch of ground. There we lost three guns—guns which were manned and directed by brave hands, and, although unfortunate, did their duty. Slowly fell back our troops towards Corinth, piling their front with the dead, and leaving many a gallant comrade to bear testimony to the severity of the conflict. The Seventeenth Wisconsin made a charge through the lines of the enemy, wheeled and charged back again. So the battle went on, raging fiercely here, then there, till our forces were mostly withdrawn within the protection of the fortifications. At 5 o'clock the firing had pretty much ceased. We could then take a hasty glance at the cost of this conflict. Gen. HACKLEMAN had been killed; Gen. OGLESBY had been severely, but I hope not fatally, wounded; Col. MOORE, of the Twenty-first Missouri, had been disabled by his horse (the second killed under him during the day) falling upon him; and our losses from the ranks could not then, and cannot now, be told or guessed at. Three miles of battle-field was strewn with friend and foe. The Corinth House, the Tishomingo Hotel, and a large warehouse, were filled with wounded. How many poor sufferers that night were left uncared for, God only knows.

Soon after 5 o'clock in the evening, the entire forces in town were drawn up in line of battle. Gen. ROSECRANS made them a stirring speech, which was responded to with the most enthusiastic cheering. He nerved them up to a reliance upon their own strength, to remember their past gallant deeds, and be prepared to prove again, at a moment's warning, their claim to the gratitude of the country by other deeds of valor. He also assured them that reinforcements under Gen. McPHERSON and Col. LAWLER, from the north, and Gen. HURLBUT from Bolivar, were on their way to help them if necessary.

THE ATTACK ON CORINTH ON SATURDAY.

All was quiet during the night. The soldier snatched what sleep he could upon his arms in line of battle. At four o'clock on Saturday morning the heavy boom of cannon and the smashing of shell into town told the day's work was begun. The rebels had planted their captured guns at the edge of the timber, not two hundred yards from our forts, and within a quarter of a mile of town. They seemed to be getting the proper range of the guns to throw upon the square near the centre of the town, where large numbers of our troops were bivouacked. After firing till daybreak, they suddenly ceased, and there was a lull in the fight for about two hours. The firing had done but little damage to the town, although the stray shooting in the dark had compelled the clearing of the hotels of the wounded, who were taken to hospitals two or three miles to the rear of Clear Creek.

About 9 o'clock the enemy made an assault upon the fort a little north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, to the north of west of the town, which was under the command of Capt. WILLIAMS, of the First United States Infantry. The rebels were led by Acting Brig.-Gen. ROGERS, who moved his forces at quick time, and so stern was their march upon the fort that, for a moment, they occupied the fort, and Gen. ROGERS planted the rebel flag upon it, where it just had time to take one float, when down it came. Two volunteer regiments, whose names I have not been able to learn, supported the batteries of the fort, and drove the rebels in terrible disorder back into the timber. Their march and retreat did not cover a distance of more than two hundred yards, and occupied but a few minutes, yet hundreds of their dead told how fearfully terrible had been the earnestness of our troops. At the moment Gen. ROGERS had hoisted his rebel flag, a drummer boy in the United States service seized a musket and shot him dead, and as he fell he dragged down the flag he had just hauled up. He was dead before he had time to claim the prize his flag was intended to cover. Then followed the terrible charge which shoved the rebels out of the fort, and sent them howling to the timber.

Foiled in this attempt to gain admittance to the town, another point of attack was decided upon. The whole force of the enemy was massed in one column, and, with fixed bayonets, they marched rapidly along the north side of the town across the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and then, turning the head of their column south, brought their forces down the streets into the main part of the town, the advance reaching a bridge which goes over the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. During the time, which occupied half an hour, the artillery fire from the forts and from the public square played torrents of shell and canister shot through the rebel ranks, and when those columns came pouring along the streets, the artillery from the public square mowed down their ranks and piled the streets with the dead and dying. Still they moved on till they virtually occupied the business portion of the town, and PRICE, it was said, occupied the Provost-Marshal's office as his headquarters, from whence he issued his orders. The citizens, negroes, and outsiders generally fled the town during this terrible time; and the commissary and medical stores were set on fire. The advance, as I said before, had reached the bridge over the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, upon which they were met by Lieut. M. SCHULTE, of the Thirteenth Wisconsin, who, with a squad of twenty-five men and a number of stragglers rallied to his assistance, held the bridge, stopped the advance, and as the stragglers increased his number charged upon the head of the column and rolled it back from the bridge. Other infantry forces were brought up to meet the enemy at different points, who then, for the first time, showed signs of wavering, and, as the rush of bayonets gleamed through the smoke of the battle, the whole column of the rebels were falling back pell-mell over the paths they had just trod so confidently but a short time before, in one confused mass. In less time than I have been writing this, it seems to me, from the time their advancing columns were headed at the bridge, the town was clear of the enemy. In a moment they were gone. Corinth was safe. The fire set to the public stores had not had time to do much damage, but was speedily put out; the people began to return; and, in little over an hour from the first advance of the enemy's column, not a gun was to be heard,—all was still, or seemed so; for the terrible agony of the hour had suspended all ordinary emotions; but, as the sense of stillness crept over the thoughts, and consciousness came again, it was not still, for the cry of the suffering, the groans of the dying, fell upon the ear from every direction. The battle, however, had been won at a terrible sacrifice—how terrible I hope to inform your anxious readers in a day or two. The enemy were in full retreat. They stopped several miles from town, provided for what wounded they had with them as well as they could, and before morning continued their retreat.

Sunday I passed over the battle-field, and saw another sad side of the war-picture. In one place I found thirteen rebels who had all been killed by one shell. Their lives had been rendered as a terrible tribute to the destructive force of powder and iron. Everywhere, in town and for miles, the dead laid in heaps, killed in every imaginable way. Dead and wounded horses, broken wagons, scattered guns, and everything that pertains to an army, was scattered in all directions. I proceeded to the hospitals which the rebels had established, and found, I should guess about 500 of their men there. A few of their surgeons remained with them, and a number of our surgeons were also there. Friday and Saturday had both been extremely hot days, and the rebels suffered for water, and at their hospitals water was very scarce, and the wounded were very thankful for our efforts to supply them with this necessity.

Among all the dead rebels I saw but one who had meat in his haversack. Most had corn in the ear, nearly ripe; others had corn parched, and acorns. The wounded said their attack upon Corinth, as far as the soldiers were personally concerned, was for something to eat. They were assured that they would have the town by 9 o'clock. Many of them were barefooted and their clothing poor. But, there is no use in denying it, they fought like tigers. They were mostly young men. They placed their own forces at thirty-five thousand.

Besides Gen. ROGERS, the only other rebel officer whose death I have learned is Col. JOHNSON, of Little Rock, Ark. Gen. VAN DORN was the ranking officer in command of the enemy. PRICE, although a more famous officer, ranks under him. Gen. LOVELL was also present. No other officers of prominence, prisoners say, were present.

I will not, in this connection, attempt to speak of the prominent actions among our officers and regiments. Always a delicate matter amid the confusion still prevailing, I have not had time to confirm or remove impressions formed in my own mind.

Gen. McPHERSON, from Jackson, with several regiments, reached the rear of the enemy on Saturday evening. This command, and that of Gen. ROSECRANS, which left town Saturday evening and Sunday morning, will follow up the retreating enemy, and I confidently predict that no organized rebel force will be allowed to escape from Tennessee.

THE FIGHT ON THE HATCHIE.

In the battle of Corinth the enemy were the attacking party. The second brilliant affair which comes from the Army of the West Tennessee, they are the attacking party. VAN DORN and PRICE, after being whipped at Corinth, make their line of retreat toward what is called DAVIS' bridge, across the Hatchie, about two miles from Pocahontas. On their approach to Corinth they crossed the Hatchie, which is not a fordable stream, at Pocahontas, and destroyed the bridge. They must cross that river to make good their escape South. As I understand the matter, the rebels had crossed the river with a portion of their forces, when HURLBUT attacked them, and drove them back, after a very severe engagement, with heavy losses on both sides. The enemy are consequently now on the southeast bank of the river, pressed by HURLBUT on one side, ROSECRANS on the other, McPHERSON on the north, and the river on the southwest of them. It seems as though they could not escape.

I send you Gen. ORD's report of the battle, proposing myself to visit the field in person as soon as possible, and ascertaining more fully particulars of the engagements:

HOSPITAL NEAR POCAHONTAS, Oct. 5—6 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant:

I joined the columns and took command at 7½ o'clock this A. M., and found that Gen. HURLBUT had driven in the enemy's videttes, and had skirmished considerably in the afternoon of the 4th. I also found that he made excellent arrangements for the advance to-day.

About half a mile from our camp of last night, the enemy began to dispute our advance, first with cavalry, to which their infantry and artillery in force were soon added. The road, narrow and winding through swamp and jungle, and over precipitous ridges, across which at times the artillery was, with difficulty, dragged by hand, was one of the most dangerous to attempt in the face of an enemy I have ever seen. They took advantage of every swamp and jungle for their infantry, and every ridge for their artillery, from which we successfully drove them, generally at the double-quick, for five miles to and across the Hatchie, at Davis' bridge, over which and up the steep beyond we pushed them so rapidly that they had not time to burn the bridge. In driving the enemy we took two batteries and have them, and at the river captured 200 and 300 prisoners, among whom are field-officers and an Aide-de-Camp to Gen. VAN DORN, who commanded the enemy. On account of the fact that we had frequently to attack across open fields and up hills while the enemy were under dense cover, we have lost quite a number of officers and men and have several hundred wounded, probably a greater number than have the enemy. Gen. VEACH was very badly confused by a spent ball striking him in the side.

I will send you a regimental list of killed and wounded as soon as they can be brought in. Gen. HURLBUT has cavalry in pursuit of the enemy, who moved off to the south about 4 o'clock this afternoon; our infantry, which started from Bolivar at 3 o'clock A. M. yesterday, marching 26 miles, and to-day fighting five miles over this country, under a fire at short range for seven hours, being too much fatigued to pursue to-day; besides, it will take until dark to bring in the wounded. The troops in their charge over the miserable bridge at Davis' Creek and up the steep beyond, exposed to a murderous fire of shell, grape and canister, with three of their batteries playing upon them at canister range, however, proved that, wherever their officers dare to lead them, the men will go. Gens. HURLBUT, VEACH and LAUMAN, the former commanding the division, the latter two brigades, did not confine themselves alone to their duties as commanders, but did everything that men could do to make victory complete. Gallant officers! so much praise of them is entirely unnecessary. To their respective staff officers I must, also, add my sincere thanks for the zeal and energy with which they discharged their arduous duties throughout the day. To the officers of the line and the men, from what I have seen of them to-day, I can only say that, should the fortunes of war continue them under my command, it will be my pride to win their confidence. Gen. VEACH pushed the enemy with great vigor and success in front, until their forces were so much increased that it became necessary to bring up our reserve under command of Gen. LAUMAN, which I ordered at once, whereupon the enemy were driven from their last stronghold, Gen. LAUMAN showing, by his coolness, energy, and courage, that the front was his proper place.

Gen. HURLBUT has reported to me that he has gathered about 900 arms already, thrown away by the enemy in their retreat, and expects to collect a large number to-morrow. The names of 289 prisoners have already been registered, and they are still being brought in. From the nature of the country over which we fought, it is impossible to arrive at an accurate estimate of the number of the enemy, but this may be inferred from the number of arms thrown away, the quantity of their artillery, and the fact that a portion of their forces engaged against us were not at Corinth. Guns are heard to-night in the direction of Corinth.

Gen. HURLBUT will push forward early to-morrow morning, as it is presumed Gen. ROSECRANS is harassing the rear of the enemy. My personal Staff, Division-Surgeon S. B. DAVIS, Capt. SHARPE, and Lieut. BROWN, A. D. C., and Capt. HOTALING, Second Illinois Cavalry, and A. D. C., were, by turns, Colonels of regiments, or Captains of batteries, cheering and leading the men through the thickest of the fight. They always took the shortest line to danger on the field, and were always on hand when wanted. I commend them to the consideration of the Government.
E. O. C. ORD, Major-General.

A rumor comes from the last battle-field that, on Monday morning, five rebel regiments threw down their arms and begged for something to eat.

The enemy are being routed and pursued in all quarters, being driven into a pretty small compass, and how they are going to escape in any organized force I cannot see.

Railroad communication is again resumed north from this place, and I prophesy that it will not be again dangerously interfered with.
G.

[We learn from a member of Gen. ORD's Staff, now in this City, that the whole force of VAN DORN was present at the battle of the Hatchie. A rebel officer who was taken prisoner stated that, if it had not been for the fact that VAN DORN was held in check by Gen. ORD, the rebels would have taken Corinth.—ED. TIMES.]

AN INTERESTING PRIVATE LETTER.

From the Chicago Times.

The following letter was received this morning from Lieut. KINZIE BATES, of the First U. S. Infantry—son of Hon. GEO. C. BATES, of this city. Lieut. BATES was in the Corinth fight, and he gives a good account of it:

CORINTH, Miss., Oct. 6, 1862.

DEAR FATHER: The telegraph has already told you of the desperate and bloody conflict of day before yesterday. We have again defeated the enemy in the most desperate engagement of the West. All say that Shiloh was nowhere to the fight of Oct. 4. I can hardly give you a description of the fight. We had two batteries overlooking the town of Corinth, one on one side the railroad cut, and another on the other, about 200 yards apart. They were common field redoubts, one mounting three 30-pound Parrotts; the other, which I was in, mounted four 30-pound Parrotts, one 3-inch howitzer, and supported on the flanks by a field battery of the Second Regular Artillery, of six guns. The first day's fighting the enemy drove our troops back on our fortifications, that joined a semicircle around the town. On the morning of the 4th, at 3½ o'clock they opened upon us with a rifle battery of eight guns, which they boldly placed within 500 yards of of our two works that were manned by our men, and to us they devoted their entire attention during the day. The other works not being able to do much, we soon dismounted and silenced their battery in front of us, and after taking one gun from them, the enemy retired to consolidate their forces for the purpose of storming our works. Near noon on they came, in solid column, sweeping in a semicircle from the railroad cut to the left of the town.

Rushing down at a run, they came on with a gallantry worthy a better cause. We opened a most terrific fire; shell, bullets and every missile fell like hail. We completely enfiladed their line, but on they came; our troops fell back; a brigade of rebels, led by a Texas Colonel, rushes up to Lieut. ROFFINETT's redoubt; the support falls back; he double shots his gun with canister, but on they come, and the Texas Colonel places the rebel flag on the redoubt. They crowd through the embrasures; our men abandon their guns and take to their muskets. The volunteers rally—we turn once again on the redoubt, and the enemy are driven back, leaving some twenty persons inside the redoubt, and 500 dead in front of it. The Texas Colonel, his Adjutant, and 70 dead lay in the ditch in front of the battery. This is a fact, for last night I buried them with a party of our own men. I gave the gallant Colonel a decent burial on the spot where he lost his life, but buried his men in one trench.

In the meantime where was I, I suppose you want to know. Commanding two guns that commanded their line into town, I kept hard at work. At times the 30-pound shell would make gaps three hundred feet long in their ranks, but, in spite of the tremendous resistance, the fire of our batteries and twenty field-pieces, they reach the town, and some are killed in the yard of Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters. We work with desperate energy. Our guns are so hot you can hardly touch them. The battery resounds with the voices of the officers encouraging the men. I yelled till I was hoarse. The rebels cannot stand the fire, and retreat to the woods, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, and 1,000 prisoners. I cannot say how many were killed. I went over the field yesterday, and I saw two thousand dead rebels, killed mostly by artillery. We lost five men killed and one officer, (Lieut. ROFFINETT,) and nine men wounded. Our loss altogether, must be 1,000 wounded and killed.

ROSECRANS is in hot pursuit. Gen. ORD is in their rear. We can hear his heavy guns now. Reinforcements are pouring in. They are sending in oceans of prisoners from the front. In fact, the rebel army is annihilated and destroyed.

GEN. ORD IN CHICAGO.

From the Chicago Times, Oct. 9.

Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD and Staff arrived in Chicago, yesterday, *en route* from Jackson, Tenn., to Carlisle, Penn., and took rooms at the Adams House. The attendant members of his Staff are Surgeon S. B. DAVIS, Maj. P. ORD, and Capt. A. B. SHARPE. The party leave to-day for Pittsburgh.

Major-Gen. ORD was seriously wounded in the battle of Hatchie, on Sunday last. He was struck by a Minié ball, near the close of the action. The ball entered the leg, taking with it a portion of his pantaloons. It was extracted the same evening by Surgeon DAVIS, and the General is now doing well, although very weak, and necessarily placed by traveling in a condition unfavorable to a rapid recovery. The ball entered butt foremost. This was afterwards explained by a captured rebel officer, who informed the surgeon that, at a short range, they reverse the ball in loading, in order to inflict a larger and more dangerous wound.

THE FIFTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

The Campaignings of Col. Potter's Regiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 5, 1862.

The merited appointment of Col. FERRERO to be Brigadier-General affords an opportunity to call attention to the performances of the Fifty-first Regiment, New-York Volunteers, which, under the name of "Shepard Rifles," marched from here in October last to form one of BURNSIDE's little army at Annapolis—where it was brigaded with the Twenty-first Massachusetts and the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, under the command of Gen. RENO.

The distinguished services of this regiment at Roanoke, where one battalion under Lieut.-Col. POTTER were the first troops that stormed the fort, and at Newbern, where Lieut.-Col. POTTER and Major LEGENDRE were severely wounded, and nearly one man of every five engaged was hit—are well known. The city then presented the regiment with two flags, and may well be proud of the manner in which these flags have been carried forward.

After the battle of Newbern, Gen. RENO was assigned to the command of the Second Division of BURNSIDE's army, and Col. FERRERO became Acting Brigadier-General, and took command of his brigade, the Fifty-first New-York from that time being commanded by Lieut.-Col. ROBERT B. POTTER.

Early in July, as part of RENO's Division, they left Newbern to reinforce McCLELLAN, and after stopping awhile at Newport's News, marched to Fredericksburgh. There Gen. RENO's Division was detached to reinforce Gen. POPE, and marched to Culpepper and were posted, after the battle of Slaughter Mountain, on the *extreme left* of our line, checking the advance of the largely reinforced army of JACKSON, until the withdrawal of POPE's entire army. Then FERRERO's Brigade took its place as rear guard to its division, and maintained that position during the retirement of the army along the Rapidan and Rappahannock, checked the enemy at Kelly's Ford, shared in the battles of Greensville, and of both days at Manassas, and the Monday following at Chantilly; and finally fell back to Alexandria, having been, ever since leaving Fredericksburgh, without shelter, irregularly fed, making forced marches day and night, and yet bearing up under all most heroically.

During the second day's battle at Manassas, the enemy having made a successful demonstration in the afternoon on our left, Gen. RENO's Division was ordered to check them. Col. FERRERO's Brigade then went into action. At this time our line of defence had been broken. The enemy's fire was terrific. Regiments broken and in disorder were flying from the field. The Fifty-first New-York, led by Col. POTTER, advanced first, at the double-quick, followed by the Twenty-first Massachusetts and the Fifty-first Pennsylvania—cheer after cheer coming from them, and replied to from the hills behind, occupied by their friends, who trusted all to their valor. At this moment Gen. RENO passed to their front, and was greeted with fresh cheers from his "Tigers," as he called the Fifty-first New-York. The whole brigade now formed into line of battle, under heavy musket fire, and in about twenty minutes succeeded in silencing the enemy. At this time Sergt.-Maj. ACKERSON having ventured into the wood as a volunteer scout, reported a large force of the enemy advancing through the wood on our flank. The regiment was at once ordered to face about and wheel to the left. During the execution of this movement the enemy poured in a terrific fire upon the regiment; but it faced about, formed into line of battle, and poured volley after volley upon the enemy. It was at this time that Gen. MILROY rode up, and asked, "What troops are these?" "Second Brigade of RENO's Division." "What name?" "FERRERO's Brigade." "But, confound it, what regiments?" "Fifty-first New-York, Twenty-first Massachusetts and Fifty-first Pennsylvania." "That's it. Bully for you, boys. I want to recollect you when this becomes history."

GRAHAM's Battery (regular) was soon after placed in position to the left of the brigade centre, and delivered a heavy and well sustained fire, which, with that from the brigade, checked the advance of the enemy. Here the brigade remained until the rest of the army was withdrawn from the field, when at 9 P. M., after all the other regiments had retired, the Fifty-first marched off in column by companies at shouldered arms, with their new colors flying by the side of those that had been borne at Roanoke and Newbern. The regimental loss during this engagement numbered 85; and the Commanding-General is said to have attributed the safety of the army on this occasion to the splendid conduct of FERRERO's Brigade.

Col. FERRERO behaved splendidly throughout the engagement, giving his orders with the greatest coolness and judgment. The conduct of Lieuts. McKIBBIN (Fifty-first New-York) and WALCOTT, (Twenty-first Massachusetts,) on his Staff, were particularly noticeable. As for Col. POTTER, if possible, his daring surpassed that displayed by him at Roanoke and Newbern. He seems to be everywhere, and indifferent to danger, encouraging his men to the utmost. Indeed, the conduct of the officers, without exception, was worthy of all praise.

On Monday, at Chantilly, the Fifty-first New-York was again in action, and it was near their position that the brave KEARNEY lost his life. Here the gallant Twenty-first Massachusetts suffered terribly, while the loss of the Fifty-first New-York, though in the same wood, was but eleven.

From Alexandria the Brigade marched into Maryland, and took an active part in the great battles of Middletown Heights and Sharpsburgh. At Middletown it lost 20 men, and at Sharpsburgh 100.

In the latter fight the Fifty-first New-York, led on by Col. POTTER, (who was again slightly wounded,) and the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, led by Col. HARTRANFT, side by side, carried the bridge across the Antietam Creek, in the face of the enemy's position, and held it until relieved by reinforcements. It was here that the Fifty-first New-York lost their gallant and beloved Adjutant, Lieut. ANDREW L. FOWLER.

Later in the day, when our forces were driven back from advanced positions, the Second Brigade, tired as they were, and nearly out of ammunition, again went to the front, and, under a tremendous fire, prevented the advance of the enemy. It has been officially declared that "Gen. McCLELLAN considered the carrying of the Antietam Creek Bridge saved the day."

In the morning, after the battle of Sharpsburgh, Gen. BURNSIDE handed Col. FERRERO, on the field, his well-earned commission as Brigadier-General.

It is not believed that any regiment from this State can show more fighting or marching, or more men, in proportion to the force engaged, lost, in open, fair, successful battle, or that with so few recruits and so small an original number, has been kept fuller or in a higher state of efficiency.

During Maj. LEGENDRE's absence, from the wound he received at Newbern, Capt. R. CHARLTON MITCHELL has acted Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. WRIGHT as Major of the regiment.
C. T. J.

Movements of Gen. Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 11.

Major-Gen. WOOL, in company with several of his Staff, arrived here this morning in a special train from Baltimore, on business with Gov. CURTIN.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Parkersburgh, from New-Orleans—Col. Clark, of Sixth Michigan; Capts. Griffin and J. T. Reynolds, Fourth Wisconsin; Dr. Frost, Mr. Lee, Messrs. Menheimer, Duval, Lisk, Mitchell, Knox, Moody and child—and 28 in steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 11.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Mad. D. Epineuil, Mrs. Prentiss, Mr. Bisset and lady, Mrs. Daglish, Mrs. Reid, Edward A. Terry, James Toft, Mr. Stephens, Rev. Louis Baroux, R. M. Galindo, G. B. Morewood, D. C. Winter, Mr. Rosseau, Mr. Moody and son, Jackson Magowan, James Small, J. E. Lawrence, Prof. Whitworth, S. Chapham, C. L. Lazarus, Miss M. Owens, Miss Susan Owens, Miss A. Owens, J. R. Marsh, W. H. Goddard, A. Lebog, Jno. W. Owens, C. A. Jeanrenaud, H. W. Jones, Mrs. H. Z. Ogden, Mr. Brandus, A. T. Randall, Rev. W. Mitchell, D. W. Kugin, F. Anoretti, Miss C. M. Kugin, L. De Give and wife, Mr. Aisen, John Turner, Dr. J. A. Nowland, E. Williamson, T. Pinchot and child, Mrs. E. Hodgson, Miss E. Young, and servant of Mr. De Give, with others in the steerage. Specie, $[illegible].

In bark [illegible] *for St. Thomas*—James H. Dickson, Mrs. Hunter Morrison, child and nurse; Joseph [illegible] and servant; John F. C. [illegible] children, Mrs. [illegible] W. L. [illegible] Castro, Mary Claudening, Carlos Sanchez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	6 07	Sun sets....	5 26	Moon rises...	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.	10 13	Gov. Island	11.03	Hell Gate....	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Bark Linope, (Br.,) Potter, Cork.

Brigs Speedaway, Atherton, Philadelphia, Miller & Houghton; Angortura, (Brem.,) Loeskam, Oporto, E. Pavenstedt; Moses Day, Lowd, Washington, N. L. McCready; Conflict, Ruband, St. Kitts.

Schooners Seguine, Horton, Beaufort, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Surprise, (Br.,) Crowell, Juskat, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Son; Ethan, Conley, Gonaives, Miller & Houghton; Rising Dawn, McDonald, St. Kitts, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Martha Hull, Gilchrist, Philadelphia, Bently & Co.; Geo. W. Whistler, Parker, Baltimore, Bently & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Fortress Monroe 32 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Hoffman, New-Orleans 1st inst., and the Bar 2d inst., with sugar to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Matanzas, (Br., of London,) Jay, Matanzas Sept. 28, in ballast to Fredericks & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Floating Battery, Yates, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Stevens, Raynor, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Lizzie Homan, (Br., of Liverpool,) Mackinnon, Liverpool 42 ds., with 520 tons salt to Williams & Guion. Has had westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Emperor, (Br., of Glasgow,) Finlayson, London and the Downs 30 ds., in ballast to Jackson & O'Niel. Sept. 13, lat. 46 35, lon. 11 33, passed a large ship of about 1,000 tons burden, painted black; all three masts gone close to the deck, bowsprit standing, one boat on house on deck, and both anchors on the forecastle; she was water-logged and abandoned, and apparently timber laden. Had not been long in that situation.

Bark J. H. Ransom, (Br., of Southampton,) Chapman, Shanghai May 16, with teas and silks to O. H. Gordon & Co. Passed Cape Good Hope Aug. 0, touched at St. Helena Aug. 28, and sailed from thence Aug. 31.

Bark Anna Deluis, (Brem.,) Hattendorff, London 28 ds., in ballast to Caesar & Paule.

Bark Annawan, Cleveland, New-Bedford 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Navigator, Britchard, Fairhaven 29 hours, in ballast to master.

Bark Henry Darling, (of Bucksport,) Beals, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck.

Bark Adaline C. Adams, (of Camden, Me.,) Henningway, Londonderry 35 ds., in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Tarbot, (Aus.,) Guirich, Hull 40 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Brig J. B. Elliott, (Br.,) Murphy, Maitland, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to D. R. DeWolf.

Brig Acme, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Haley, Liverpool 44 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig T. B. Elliott, (Br.,) Murphy, Maitland, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Financier, Love, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. J. J. Finlayson, (Br., of Nassau,) Flemming, Nassau, N. P., 9 ds., with fruit, sugar, &c., to John R. Bacon. She brings home the First Officer and crew of the schr. Narragansett, wrecked Sept. 20, near Nassau.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Allen, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. S. K. Hart, Kent, 9 ds., with shingles to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. H. J. Dyer, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Grecian, Haggerty, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. J. T. Brent, Reynolds, Cherryfield 14 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Enterprise, Crowell, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Armadillo, Chase, New Bedford 8 ds., with oil.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Johnson, Providence for Albany.

Schr. Francis Ellen, Jones, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. Chase, Mills, Providence, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, N.

Below.

Ship Sooloo, Allen, Bremen Sept. 1, via Boston.
Ship Reynard, Seymour, Manila, May 25.
Ship Pyramid, Sleeper, from Montevideo.
Ship Richard Robinson.
Ship Consignment.
Ship Antarctic.
Bark Goodspeed.
Brig Isabella, (herm.)
Schr. Phantom.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transports Trenton and Whillder, Washington; steamships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Liverpool; Marion, New-Orleans; Eagle, Havana; Ocean Queen, Aspinwall; Chesapeake, Portland; Thomas Sparks, Washington.

From Quarantine—French steam-frigate Gurrier and French gunboat Renauding, for New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

The Captain's name of the steamer Chesapeake is Willets, and not Crowell, as some of the papers will have it. Capt. Willets leaves Pier No. 9 North River at 5 P. M. on Saturdays, and arrives in Portland, Me., 24 hours in advance of the U. S. mail, owing to a detention of the mails in Boston during Sunday. He will take charge of any packages of papers from the Press, and see to their delivery in the Post-office at Portland.

The steamship Parkersburgh, that arrived this morning from New-Orleans, brought 200 bales of leaf tobacco.

Spoken, &c.

Annie Ryden—Br. ship, from Liverpool, Aug. 22, lat. 05 S., lon. 21 23.

Carioca—bark, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Oct. 8, no lat., &c.

Devit—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, Aug. 8, lat. 33 21 S., lat. 29 10 W.

Isabella—bark, for Baltimore, Oct. 7, no lat., &c.

Rhode Island—U. S. steamer, hence for New-Orleans, Oct. 5, off Sombrero Light.

Sbarra—Br. bark, Koenig, 21 ds. from Cardiff, for New-York, Sept. 17, lat. 10 30 N., lon. 27 10 W.

Triton—Brem. brig, 15 ds. from Cork, for Cape Town, Sept. 19, lat. 13 48, lon. 29 38.

Washington—ship, from Algoa Bay for the Delaware, Oct. 7, lat. 36 51, lon. 67 38.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Helena, Aug. 31, Am. ships Old England, from Rangoon for Falmouth, (E.) 200 days; Monterey, White Swallow, and Leyra, all at anchor.

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